

Revision of the genus *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Strongylurini), with description of a new genus and fourteen new species

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Abstract: The genus *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866 is revised. Twelve new species of this genus are described: *Aprosictus acutipennis* sp. nov., *A. armellae* sp. nov., *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov., *A. exiguus* sp. nov., *A. fuscus* sp. nov., *A. glabrofasciatus* sp. nov., *A. lombokensis* sp. nov., *A. paloloensis* sp. nov., *A. pedicellus* sp. nov., *A. sangirensis* sp. nov., *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov. and *A. ternatensis* sp. nov. *Aprosictus truncatus* Aurivillius, 1916 and *A. bilineatus* Ritsema, 1881 are transferred into the new genus *Duplipectus* gen. nov.: *Duplipectus truncatus* (Aurivillius, 1916) comb. nov. and *Duplipectus bilineatus* (Ritsema, 1881) comb. nov. Two new species of this new genus are described, namely *D. buruensis* sp. nov. and *D. degroofi* sp. nov. For the first time, females of those two genera are described. Keys to the males and distribution maps are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Strongylurini, *Aprosictus*, revision, new species, *Duplipectus*, new genus.

Introduction

In 1866, Kaup described the genus *Westwoodia* for the species *Westwoodia duivenbodei*. *Westwoodia* was preoccupied by an Australian genus of Ichneumonidae (Hymenoptera) described by Brullé (1846), so Pascoe proposed the replacement name *Aprosictus* in 1866. In 1869, Lacordaire redescribed *Aprosictus*, clarifying certain details. Among these, is one that requires a small correction. On page 382 he states, regarding the 11th segment of the antennae: “11 cylindrique, aussi grand que 8-10 réunis”¹, a statement that is in disagreement with the description of Kaup (1866) for whom, “das 11 freie ist so lang als alle 8 vorhergehenden”². In fact, I conclude that for all species of *Aprosictus*, the 11th segment of antennae is much longer than segments 8 to 10 combined.

Four species have hitherto been described within the genus *Aprosictus*: *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866) from Sulawesi, *A. bilineatus* Ritsema, 1881 discovered on Waigeo (also written “Waigeoe” in Ritsema, 1881 or “Waigiu” in Aurivillius, 1916 or “Waigiou” in Gressitt, 1959 or “Waigeu” in Gressitt

1 The 11th is cylindrical, as long as 8-10 combined.

2 The 11th antennomere alone is as long as the previous 8 segments.

& Szent-Ivany, 1968), *A. intricatus* Blackburn, 1889 caught in the south of the Northern Territory in Australia, and *A. truncatus* Aurivillius, 1916 which comes from the valley of the Sepik river in New Guinea.

Of these four species, *A. bilineatus* and *A. truncatus* do not really correspond to the description of the genus because the antennae have lobes on both sides rather than one side only, and have major lamelliform lobes instead of filiform as was described for *Aprosictus*. This difference had already been mentioned by Aurivillius (1916) who commented on *A. truncatus*: “Durch die Bildung der Fühler steht diese interessante Art in der Mitte zwischen *Aprosictus* und *Piezarthrius*, indem die Anhänge der vorderen Seite der Fühler wie bei dieser Gattung flachgedrückt, die der Hinterseite aber drehrund und fadenförmig sind; beide sind dicht feinhaarig”³. Curiously, this difference did not encourage the author to separate these species into two distinct genera.

In 1959, Gressitt indicated in his key to 3 This interesting species lies between the genus *Aprosictus* and *Piezarthrius* due to the shape of its antennae. It has compressed lamella-shaped lobes in front of its antennae, as in the latter genus, and cylindrical filiform lobes behind its antennae. Those two kinds of ornamentation are covered with short setae.



Aprosictus from New Guinea that *A. bilineatus* has flabellate antennae on one side only, but in *A. truncatus* they are flabellate on both sides. In reality, *A. bilineatus* does have flabellate antennae on two sides, as briefly described by Ritsema in 1881. Aurivillius (1916), in his description of *A. truncatus*, makes an error in stating that *A. bilineatus* differs from the previous species in having combs only on one side of the antennae: “*A. bilineatus* RITS. aus Waigiu scheint etwas ähnlich zu sein, weicht aber durch die an der Spitze bedornten Flügeldecken und die nur einseitig gekämmten Fühler ab”⁴. The error was then taken up by Gressitt (1959).

Recently, Ślipiński & Escalona (2016) put *Aprosictus* in synonymy with the genus *Piesarthrius* without specifying in their work why this was done. In fact, this decision was made following preliminary work on Australian cerambycids during a large genomic study project initiated by Duane McKenna (Memphis University, Tennessee, in progress) on the world’s phytophagous beetles. Preliminary data suggest that the genus *Aprosictus* is derived from the genus *Piesarthrius*, which itself forms a sterile branch in evolution (Adam Ślipiński, pers. comm.). Although these two genera form a well-supported monophyletic group with *Opsidota* and *Strongylurus* (Calder 2000), I will not retain this affiliation (which might seem possible if only Australian species are taken into account, and the shape of the antennae is considered as a highly variable character in this group). *Aprosictus* differs from *Piesarthrius* in the filiform and non lamelliform antennal lobes (Lacordaire 1869) and by the presence of fine bristly setae on all surfaces (Gressitt 1959). Moreover, Adam Ślipiński himself acknowledges that the genus *Aprosictus* seems to form a distinct group, but requires clarification of its position in relation to *Piesarthrius* and related taxa for confirmation of this. While only one species of *Aprosictus* is present in Australia, there are three others present in Indonesia, two of which clearly do not fall within the definition of the genus.

Therefore, I propose to integrate *A. bilineatus* and *A. truncatus*, as well as two new species discovered in 2013 and 2015, in a new genus: *Duplipectus* gen. nov.

Discussion about the choice of the tribe

The tribe Strongylurini was defined for the first time by Lacordaire (1869) under the name “*Strongylurides*” with two genotypes: *Strongylurus* Hope, 1835 and *Piesarthrius* Hope, 1834. The name of the tribe was changed without explanation to Piesarthriini by McKeown (1947). In fact, he had first changed the genus *Strongylurus* Hope, 1835 to *Coptopterus* Hope, 1834, claiming that *Strongylurus* was preoccupied by *Strongylura* Hasselt, 1923, a genus of fishes and that is why McKeown decided to replace Strongylurini by Piesarthriini (Elliot & McDonald 1972). Bouchard & al. (2011), in their “Family-group names of Coleoptera (Insecta)”, maintain the name Piesarthriini arguing that it was used as valid before 2000 as in Gressitt (1959: 84, as Piesarthini) and was not rejected by an author who, between 1961 and 1999, applied Article 13 of the then current edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (see Art. 13.2.1). Elliot & McDonald (1972) have however contested the use of Piesarthriini by justifying that the worker who first names a family-group has priority over any subsequent names according to the Art. 64 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961), furthermore they contest the replacement of *Strongylurus* by *Coptopterus*, because a single letter is sufficient to distinguish two genera (*Strongylurus* and *Strongylura*) according to the Art. 56(a) of the same code.

At present, the composition of the tribe Strongylurini is not definitively established. Lacordaire (1869) during the creation of the tribe, incorporated the genus *Anatisis* Pascoe, 1867 (= *Piesarthrius* Hope, 1834), *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866, *Bebius* Pascoe, 1865, *Exaereta* Pascoe, 1865 (= *Exaeretiformis* McKeown, 1945), *Heterolepis* Lacordaire, 1869 (= *Lacordairina* Vives, Sudre, Miles et Cazares, 2011), *Lygesis* Pascoe, 1864, *Opsidota* Pascoe, 1864, *Oxymagis* Pascoe, 1866 (incertae sedis), *Piesarthrius* Hope, 1834 and *Strongylurus* Hope, 1835. McKeown (1947) includes in this tribe the genus *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866, *Bebius* Pascoe, 1865, *Coptopterus* Hope, 1834 (= *Strongylurus* Hope, 1835), *Exaeretiformis* McKeown, 1945, *Lygesis* Pascoe, 1864, *Piesarthrius* Hope, 1834, *Opsidota* Pascoe, 1864, *Oxymagis* Pascoe, 1866, *Phantissus* McKeown, 1940 and *Tya* McKeown, 1940. In the Titan database (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2013), the two tribes are present: Piesarthriini includes the genera *Exaeretiformis* McKeown, 1945, *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866, *Opsidota* Pascoe, 1864, *Piesarthrius*

⁴ *A. bilineatus* from Waigeo looks identical, however is differentiated by the toothed apex of the elytra and combs located on only one side of the antennae.



Hope, 1834; Strongylurini includes *Bebius* Pascoe, 1865, *Lacordairina* Vives, Sudre, Miles & Cazares, 2011, *Lygesis* Pascoe, 1864, *Phantissus* McKeown, 1940, *Strongylurus* Hope, 1835 and *Tya* McKeown, 1940. The cladistic analysis on the relationships of the genera of Australian Strongylurini carried out by Calder (2000) allows us to clarify a little about the accuracy of the placement of each genus in this tribe. His conclusion is that a first clade comprising *Phantissus*, *Exaeretiformis*, *Lygesis* and a second clade comprising *Opsidota*, *Strongylurus*, *Piesarthrius* and *Aprosictus* may together constitute a single higher clade that represents the tribe Strongylurini excluding the genus *Bebius*. The results of the phylogeny of the genera and the historical analysis of the tribe enabled me to objectively choose the tribe Strongylurini for the placement of the genus *Aprosictus*.

Materials and methods

For about four years I have gathered specimens of this group from institutions, entomologist colleagues and with the use of the Internet. I was able to obtain good photographs of all types except for *Aprosictus duivenbodei* whose type was deposited at the Hessen Regional Museum (Darmstadt, Germany) but has not been located so far. According to the curator of the Museum, it is possible that the type was placed with “non-type” specimens. Nevertheless, all the species known hitherto could be studied and many new species have been found. Overall, very few cerambycids in this group appear to have been captured until now. I therefore did not want to dissect specimens to examine the genitalia, in order to preserve as much as possible insects that are often unique. Moreover, examination of the external characters alone is sufficient to separate the different species. Work was carried out using a binocular microscope equipped with a 40/1 magnification zoom.

First, I describe the new genus *Duplipectus* gen. nov. followed by the description of the four species that compose it. Then I provide a key to the males of species of this genus. In a second step, I redescribe the genus *Aprosictus*, followed by the description of the fourteen species that compose it. I propose then a key to the males of species of this genus.

Distribution maps of the species are provided for each genus.

Abbreviations used in the text:

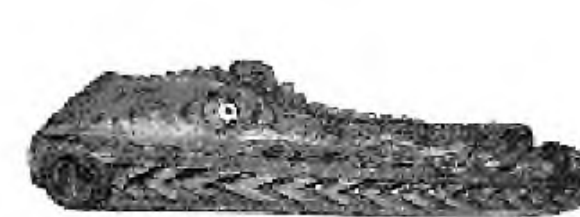
ANIC – Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia;
AWC – Collection Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
DTC – Collection Dmitry Telnov, Rīga, Latvia;
GCC – Collection Gérard Chemin, Champigny-sur-Marne, France;
LBC – Collection Larry Bezark, Sacramento, U.S.A.;
MNHN – Muséum national d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
NBCN – Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands;
PJC – Collection Philippe Jacquot, Montboucher-sur-Jabron, France;
SAM – South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia;
SMNH – Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden.

Duplipectus gen. nov.

Type species: *Aprosictus bilineatus* Ritsema, 1881

Derivatio nominis: From the Latin “dupli” (double) and “pecten” (comb). Refers to the lobes of the antennae.

Description: Male. Length: 18.5-30.1 mm. Body elongate, head and pronotum black, elytra and legs with brown to black tones. Head as wide as the pronotum. Eyes very large, coarsely faceted and greatly enveloping the head in such a way that the upper ocular lobe is divided in two half-lobes which surround the antennal tubercles on both sides. The two posterior half-lobes are contiguous, only separated by the two pilose stripes which surround the eyes. The frons is thus reduced to a small area between the antennal tubercles, the clypeus and the two anterior half-lobes. The gula is also very reduced between the two lower ocular lobes. Apical half of mandibles strongly curved. Maxillary palps thin and elongate. Antennal tubercles protruding and contiguous. Antennae slightly exceeding the apex of the elytra. Scape short, feebly curved and strongly dilated, club-shaped, not exceeding the base of the head. Pedicel very reduced (about 1/7th of the length of the scape). Antennomeres 3 to 10 cylindrical and progressively longer (8 and 9 of substantially the same length). Eleventh segment of antennae strongly inwardly curved, laterally compressed, lamellate and very long (4 to 6 times the length of the tenth segment of antennae). Antennomeres 3 to 10 are each provided at their apex with two elongate lobes bristling with very fine bristles. Antennae with externals lobes lamelliform,



identical to eleventh segment of antennae. Internal lobes are filiform. Lamelliform lobes are of the same length or slightly shorter than the apical segment of antennae. The filiform lobes are directed downwards and are shorter than the lamelliform one. The pronotum is feebly transverse, weakly convex centrally of the sides and strongly punctate on the entire surface, sometimes except for poorly delimited smooth areas on the disc. Pronotum bordered on each side by a thin longitudinal white pilose stripe. Elytra shiny, regularly narrowed towards the apex which may be armed with spines. The basal half of the elytra is coarsely punctate, the apical half is practically smooth. Legs short. Femora dilated, metafemora do not reach apex of the elytra. Procoxae prominent, prosternal process narrow and strongly tilted backwards. Mesocoxae flattened, mesosternal process emarginate apically. Mesepisternum and mesepimeron generally totally and densely covered with white pilosity.

Sexual dimorphism: Female, body length 27.3 mm. Same colour as the male. Head narrower than the pronotum. Antennae of eleven segments reaching the centre of the elytra. Scape short and claviform. Pedicel reduced. Antennomeres 3 to 11 flattened, 3 is longer than the scape and than each of the seven following segments of antennae. Segment 11 slightly longer than segment 3. Antennomeres 3 to 10 serrate externally at the apex. Antennomeres 4 to 10 substantially of the same length. Pronotum distinctly transverse. Elytra parallel with the apex identically armed as male. The other characters are similar to those described above for the male.

Differential diagnosis: This genus is intermediary between the genera *Aprosictus* and *Piesarthrius*. Males differ from *Aprosictus* by bilabellate antennae, lamelliform lobes, antennomere 3 always shorter than 4, white thick pilosity on all or part of mesepisternum and mesepimeron; they are differentiated from *Piesarthrius* by bilabellate antennae and antennal lobes bristling with fine setae. Females differ from *Aprosictus* by serrate antennae with short and stubby antennomeres, white thick pilosity on all or part of mesepisternum and mesepimeron and by two thin lines of white pilosity on the pronotum; they are differentiated from *Piesarthrius* by a scape much shorter than antennomere 3.

***Duplipectus bilineatus* (Ritsema, 1881) comb. nov.** (Plate 48 figs 1-3)

Holotype ♂ NBCN: 4 labels: white “*Aprosictus bilineatus* Rits. type”, white “Bernstein Waigeoe.”, red

“*Aprosictus biliniatus* [sic!] Ritsema, 1881 ZMAN type COLE.1393.1”, red “TYPE” framed.

Additional material 1♂ PJC: Indonesia, Halmahera island, V.1991, Len Hart leg., local coll.

Description: Male. Length 30.1 mm. Humeral width 8 mm. Body elongate, shiny. Head, pronotum and thorax black. Elytra yellow-brown on the apical half, brown on the disc. A black central oblique stripe separates the elytra in two equal parts. Another black stripe borders laterally the elytra on their anterior half from the humeri to the central stripe. Abdomen dark-brown. Legs mostly black at the top and mostly dark brown thereafter. Head short, roundish. Eyes very large, coarsely faceted. Antennal tubercles protruding, contiguous, ending in a blunt tip at the rear. Neck shallowly punctate. Frons smooth, glabrous. Gula deeply and densely punctate. Pilosity dense, thick, short, yellow around the eyes. This pilosity is narrow around the lower ocular lobes and the antero-upper half-lobes, larger around the postero-upper half-lobes and completely disappears behind the eyes. Similar pilosity sparsely overlays the antennal tubercles and the mouthparts. Antennae of eleven rounded segments except the last which is flattened in the form of a very elongated lamella. Antennae slightly exceed the apex of the elytra. Scape strongly dilated, club-shaped. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 2.34-0.34-1.00-1.17-1.37-1.67-1.97-2.31-2.26-2.90-16.50. 11th segment of antennae longer than 2 to 10 combined. Segments 3 to 10 are provided with two long lobes at their apex as described above in the genus. Antennomeres 1 and 2 finely punctured, covered with sparse yellow short bent pilosity. Antennomeres 3 to 11 densely covered on the upper side with yellow bent setae, thinner than those of segments 1 and 2. Other surfaces of the antennae, lamelliform and filiform lobes, are covered with very fine bristly setae. Pronotum longer than broad. Anterior margin straight, posterior margin sinuate. Sides broader in the middle, regularly narrowed forwards, slightly concave backwards. Punctuation abundant on the entire surface, except for a little glossy area on the disc and two small elevations on either side of the middle of the base. Pilosity sparse, decumbent, short, yellow, except for the lower sutures fringed with yellow dense setae. A fine longitudinal line (0,6 mm broad) of short bent white pilosity is on each side of the disc. Scutellum triangular with round summit, covered at the centre with an abundant short bent thick yellow pilosity. The pilosity is very fine and sparse on the edges. Elytra uniformly narrowed



from the base to the apex, which is extended with two apical spines: one short along the suture and a second one twice as long, placed more laterally. Anterior half of the elytra abundantly and deeply punctate up to the oblique black stripe. Apical half very finely punctured or smooth. A fine scattered white pilosity mainly covers the sides, the suture, the apex and the humeri of the elytra. Legs short, metafemora distant from the apex of the elytra. Femora clavate. Tibiae flattened. Legs covered with fine white or yellow tomentum, recumbent on the femora, longer and bristly on the tibiae. Prosternum deeply and densely punctate. Mesosternum with a triangular elevation in its centre; the median line of the triangle is deeply grooved. Metasternum densely and finely punctured. Abdomen smooth, covered with fine decumbent yellow tomentum. Mesepimeron and metepisternum totally covered with abundant white pilosity, thereby forming two clearly visible bands on the sides of the thorax. Last sternite feebly emarginate. Mesepisternum and metasternum covered with a dense fine yellowish pilosity. Prosternum sparsely covered with a decumbent yellow short pilosity.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is closely related to *D. degroofi* sp. nov. and *D. buruensis* sp. nov., but it is mainly distinguished from these species by its scutellum with thick setae on a central stripe and thin setae on the sides, an elytral black oblique stripe going up to the humeral edge but not going down to the apex of the elytra, and the 11th segment longer than 2 to 10 combined.

***Duplipectus buruensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 48 figs 4-5)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, Buru, Ilat vill. env., Remajat Mt, 200-300 m, 5-18.I.2013, Arnost Kudrna leg., Stanislav Jakl coll.

Paratype 1 ♀ PJC: same data as the holotype.

Derivatio nominis: Toponymic. This species is named in relation to the place of its capture: the island of Buru in the province of Maluku.

Description: Male. Length 22.9 mm. Humeral width 6.2 mm. Body elongate, shiny. Body dark brown and black coloured except for the elytra which are brown on the anterior half and yellowish-brown on the posterior half. Head rounded, short, as wide as the pronotum. Mandibles protruding, strongly curved on the apical half. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, totally covering the cheeks. Frons punctured near the tubercles, smooth at his centre and vertically elevated over the densely punctured clypeus. Vertex narrow and punctate. A deep

furrow is present forwards the vertex between the postero-upper ocular half-lobes. Gula narrow (ratio width gula to width of the adjacent ocular lobe = 0.3) and punctate. Antennal tubercles protruding, very emarginate, slightly punctate and terminated in a blunt point towards the rear. Pilosity short, recumbent, yellow, dense between tubercles, eyes, on the sides of the vertex, at the base of the tubercles and around the lower ocular lobes. Pilosity scattered on the clypeus, the top of the tubercles, the gula and absent behind the eyes. Antennae cylindrical, of eleven antennomeres. Segment 11 widens in flattened lamella on its apical $\frac{3}{4}$. Extremity of antennomeres 3 to 10 nodulous and provided with two long lobes as described above in the genus. Scape short, dilated, club-shaped apically. Pedicel very reduced. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.87-0.28-1.00-1.44-1.58-1.72-1.94-2.02-2.22-2.51-12.80. Segment 11 as long as segments 5 to 10 combined. Antennomeres 1, 2 and extremity of antennomeres 3 to 10 shiny. Upper side of antennae covered with short recumbent pilosity; other antennal sides and the whole surface of the lobes covered with thin erect setae. Pronotum shiny, slightly transverse (length/width = 0.9), with front margin nearly straight and basal margin clearly sinuated. Sides convex forwards and concave backwards. Disc wrinkled-punctured, separated from the sides by two longitudinal lines of white pilosity wider at the base than at the apex of the pronotum. Punctuation dense and deep outside the two white lines. Edges of the pronotum borders with a fine stripe of white and yellow pilosity. The rest of the surface is covered with very sparse short recumbent setae and long erect bristles. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex and a central longitudinal stripe of short recumbent gold pilosity. It appears dull, black and glabrous on each side of the stripe. Elytra shiny, convex, regularly narrowed from the base to the apex. Elytra terminated with a central spike. Sutural edges of the elytra divergent at the apex and terminated with an acute angle rejoining the spike by following a concave curvature. A black oblique stripe separates the elytra into two equal parts. The anterior part is brown and densely punctured with a white recumbent seta into each punctation. The posterior part is yellowish and mainly smooth and glabrous with only a few punctations provided with a seta. The central black oblique stripe does not reach the edges of the elytra. A brown and black elongated macula covers the humeral angle and the lateral edge of the first third of the elytra. A thin black line borders the external margin of the posterior third of the elytra, widens



at the apex before reaching the extremity of the suture. Legs short, dark-brown with black joints. Femora clavate and flattened. Tibiae straight. Pilosity very sparse, short, recumbent on the femora, erect on the tibiae. Underside shiny dark-brown to black. Prosternum punctured with narrow process between protruding fore coxae. Mesosternum very declivitous and punctured, emarginated rearwards. Metasternum rough, covered in front with a thin scattered tomentum, becoming denser towards the apex. Mesepisternum and mesepimeron densely and totally covered with a white pilosity. Last visible sternite regularly rounded at the apex without emargination.

Sexual dimorphism: Female, body length 27.3 mm. Humeral width 7.6 mm. Head narrower than pronotum. Antennal tubercles slightly raised without blunt point towards the rear. No deep groove in front of the vertex. Gula wide (ratio width gula to width of adjacent ocular lobe = 0.47). Antennae short, reaching the middle of the elytra. Scape short, claviform. Pedicel densely pilose. Antennomere 3 longer than each of the seven following segments. Antennomere 11 slightly longer than segment 3. Antennomeres 4 to 10 short and practically of the same length. Antennomeres 3 to 11 flattened; 3 to 10 are serrate externally at the apex. Pronotum transverse (length/width = 0.8) with two longitudinal stripes of white pilosity interrupted in the middle on each side of a glabrous discal smooth longitudinal line which do not reach the front and the posterior margin. Elytra very convex, parallel and rounded at the apex. The apical spike is in the axis of the sutural quarter of the elytra. Elytra regularly and shallowly punctured with a seta in the centre of each puncture on its apical light coloured half. Metasternum irregularly punctured, covered with short setae. Mesepisternum and mesepimeron densely and totally covered with white and yellow pilosity. Last sternite with straight apical margin. Other characters are similar to those described above for the male.

Differential diagnosis: This species, close to *D. degroofi* sp. nov. and *D. bilineatus* (Ritsema, 1881) can be distinguished, besides its geographical location, by the raised frons, the scutellum having a central pilose stripe, the black oblique elytral stripe not connected to the lateral stripe, the fifth visible sternite without emargination and by the eleventh antennomere equal to 5 to 10 combined in male.

***Duplipectus degroofi* sp. nov.** (Plate 48 fig. 6)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, north of Seram, Saleman village, XII.2015, Benny De Groof leg., local coll.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. Named in thanks to Mr De Groof (Belgium) who warmly offered me this magnificent specimen.

Description: Male. Length 28.7 mm. Humeral width 7.3 mm. Body elongate, shiny. Head, pronotum, thorax and upper side of the legs black. Elytra brown bordered with a wide black stripe from the shoulders to the elytral apex. A second oblique stripe begins in the middle of the elytra close to the suture and reaches the first black stripe a bit further back. A small brown elongated area is visible in the middle of the first black stripe, against the external edge of the elytra. Abdomen and outer side of the legs are dark brown. Head short, roundish. Eyes enormous, coarsely faceted. Antennal tubercles protruding, contiguous, terminated in a blunt point towards the rear. Neck abundantly punctate. Frons smooth and glabrous in the middle, punctured on the outline. Gula deeply and densely punctured. Clypeus irregularly punctured near the frons, smooth near the labrum. A fine fringe of short yellow setae borders the eyes both above and below but not on the sides and back of the head. This fringe is thicker between the postero-upper half-lobes. The same pilosity also sparsely covers the base of the antennal tubercles and the punctate frons surface. Antennae of eleven cylindrical antennomeres except the last which is flattened, elongated and lamella-shaped. The antennae slightly exceed the apex of the elytra. Scape strongly club-shaped and dilated. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 2.26-0.35-1.00-1.45-1.63-1.93-2.14-2.21-2.21-2.79-13.93. 11th segment of antennae shorter than 4 to 10 combined. Segments 3 to 10 are provided with two long lobes at their apex as described above in the genus. The two first antennomeres are smooth with few scattered setae. The upper side of the nine following antennomeres is matt, except the glossy nodular apex of the antennomeres 3 to 10. The other surfaces of the antennae, as well as the surfaces of the lamelliform and filiform lobes, are covered with very thin bristly setae. Pronotum feebly transverse (length/width = 0.9). Front margin straight, basal margin sinuate. Sides larger in the middle, anterior half convex, posterior half slightly concave. Punctuation deep and abundant on the sides but sparse and fine on the disc, which has small smooth areas. Presence of a thin longitudinal stripe (0.4 mm wide) of short decumbent white pilosity on each side of the disc. Those stripes are interrupted in the middle. The rest of the pronotum have a sparse yellow decumbent pilosity, except the prosternal sutures which are bordered with a fringe of yellowish-white dense setae. Scutellum



triangular with a round top and densely covered with a thick decumbent short yellow pilosity. Elytra gradually narrowed to the back and terminated by two apical spines: a short one along the suture, another three times longer and a little more to the outside. Anterior half of the elytra strongly punctured to the black oblique stripe. Apical half very finely punctured or smooth. A very sparse white thin pilosity covers the elytra into single piliferous punctures. Legs short. Metafemora distant from the apex of the elytra. Femora clavate. Tibiae flattened. Femora covered with fine and decumbent yellow or white bristles, similar type bristles are longer and upright on the tibiae. Underside densely and deeply punctured at the level of the prosternum and mesosternum; densely and finely punctured at the level of the metasternum. Abdomen smooth and covered with a fine decumbent yellow tomentum. Mesepimeron and metepisternum totally covered with an abundant white pilosity forming two very visible white stripes on the sides of the thorax. Last sternite feebly emarginate.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This new species is closely related to *D. bilineatus* (Ritsema) and *D. buruensis* sp. nov., but it is mainly distinguished from these two species by a glabrous upper side of the antennae, an 11th antennomere shorter than 4 to 10 combined, an elytral black stripe along the whole length of the side of the elytra and a mesosternum with a triangular elevation.

***Duplipectus truncatus* (Aurivillius, 1916) comb. nov.** (Plate 48 figs 7-9)

Holotype ♂ SMNH: 20 mm, 7 labels: white "Sepik Fluss", white "Birger Mörner", white "Nya Guin.", white "Type.", white "NHRS-JLKB000020613", blue "9140E92+", red "Aprosictus truncatus AURIVILLIUS 1916 det. J. Ferrer".

Additional material: 4♂ PJC: Indonesia, West Papua, Mamberamo district, 28 km from Marikai, Van Rees Mountains, 19-26.VI.2014, alt. 135 m, S-02.17.708°/E-137.05.401°, Gil Bretschneider leg.; 1♂ PJC: Indonesia, West Papua, Dabra env., Buare river valley, 05-16.I.2009, alt. 100 m, Alexey N. Zamesov & Viktor Sinjaev leg.

Description: Male. Length 18.5-23 mm. Humeral width 4-5.4 mm. Body mainly black, shiny, elongated with four longitudinal narrow stripes on the elytra: one brownish stripe along the suture, behind the scutellum; one yellowish brown stripe in the middle and in the anterior half of the elytra; one yellowish white stripe against the suture in the apical half of the elytra (this stripe can be very reduced and then

only visible in its apical part); one beige stripe in the middle of the elytra, beginning at the 3/5 and reaching the 4/5 of the length of the elytra. Head short, spherical. Eyes enormous, coarsely faceted. Jowls non-existent. Upper ocular lobes contiguous at the rear of the antennal tubercles. Lower interocular space reduced to a coarsely punctured gula less than ½ mm wide. Neck densely punctured on the top and smooth on the underside. Frons only punctured near the antennal tubercles, smooth against the clypeus which is abundantly and deeply punctured. Antennal tubercles contiguous, feebly punctured. Mandibles externally punctured, covered with few thin bristles. Antennal tubercles with dense pilosity of short decumbent thick and whitish setae forwards, sparsely identical setae at the rear. Lower and upper interocular spaces as well as the half-moon shaped space between antennal tubercles and eyes, are bordered with fine yellowish fringe of setae. Antennae smooth of eleven cylindrical segments except for the 11th which is flattened elongated and lamella shaped. Antennae slightly surpassing the elytral apex. Scape short, club-shaped, dilated. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.73-0.27-1.00-1.52-1.73-1.99-1.86-1.79-1.66-2.33-10.07. Antennomere 11 longer than 6 to 10 combined. Segments 3 to 10 with two long lobes at their apex as described above in the genus. Antennomeres 1 and 2 present a very reduce pilosity of some very fine and short setae. The rest of the antennae (with the lobes) is entirely covered with fine bristly setae uniformly arranged. Pronotum slightly transverse with a straight front margin and a sinuate posterior margin. Sides broader in the middle, progressively and linearly narrowed forward and backward. Punctuation dense and deep on the whole surface. Pilosity limited to few brownish decumbent bristles. Two longitudinal discontinuous (short interruption slightly in front of the middle of the pronotum) stripes of dense short bent white pilosity on each side of the disc. A short third longitudinal stripe, measuring one third of the pronotum length, is in the centre of the base of the pronotum. The lower sutures of the pronotum are fringed with short decumbent yellowish setae. Scutellum rounded and very densely covered with short decumbent thick beige pilosity. Elytra sub-parallel, apex truncate without spine, punctuation deep on the basal half and suddenly erased on the apical half. Pilosity short, sparse, thick, decumbent mainly along the suture and in the sides of the elytra. Legs short. Femora flattened and claviform. Tibiae shorter than the femora. Pilosity sparse and white on the external sides of the legs, dense fine



and long on the undersides and internal sides of the legs. Ventral surface spotted with small areas of white pilosity: one such area longitudinal and median in the centre of the strongly punctured prosternum; one other small area on the base of the mesepimeron; one longitudinal short and median on the anterior tip of the mesosternum, one bigger covering the whole apical half of the metepimeron, three to six spots on the second, third and fourth visible sternites. Mesosternum densely punctured. Metasternum finely punctured. Fifth sternite emarginate with rounded sides. Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

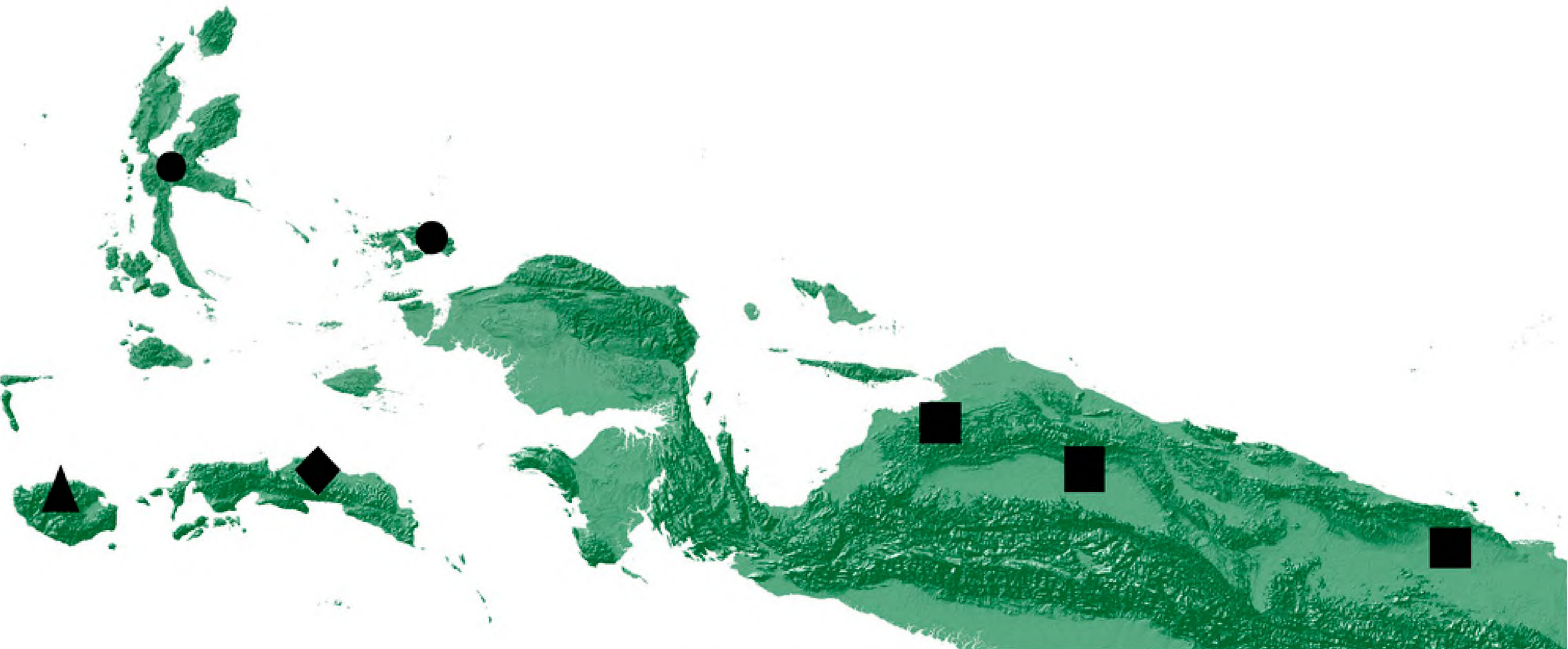
Key to males of genus *Duplipectus*

- 1 Apex of the elytra truncate (New Guinea) *D. truncatus*
 - Apex of the elytra with tooth 2
- 2 Black oblique stripe on elytra extended to the humeri 3
 - Black oblique stripe on elytra not extended to the humeri (Buru) *D. buruensis* sp. nov.
- 3 Black lateral stripe reaches middle of elytra, 11th antennal segment longer than 4 to 10 combined (Halma-hera, Waigeo) *D. bilineatus*
 - Black lateral stripe reaches apex of elytra, 11th antennal segment shorter than 4 to 10 combined (Seram) *D. degroofi* sp. nov.

Genus *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866

Type species: *Aprosictus duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866)

Description: Male. Length: 17-30 mm. Body brown to dark brown, elongated. Head as wide as, or slightly less wide, than the pronotum. Mouthparts prominent, snout shaped. Mandibles fine and curved. Maxillary palps fine and long. Eyes large, coarsely faceted with an upper lobe divided into two half-lobes circling the antennal tubercles which are protruding, deeply emarginate and terminated backwards by a blunt tip. Eyes bordered with a thin fringe of short, dense and decumbent setae, which can be severed behind the eyes, and which totally or partially covers the antennal tubercles. Pilosity is also present on the other parts of the head but sometimes excludes some glabrous areas on the frons, the vertex or the gula. Antennae fine and long of eleven segments, slightly shorter to slightly longer than the apex of the elytra. Scape short, strongly dilated and slightly arched. Pedicel very reduced, measuring less than one millimetre. Antennomeres 4 to 11 generally gradually extending, the third segment may be sometimes longer than the following. Antennomere 11 very large, often much longer or equal to the antennomeres 2 to 6 combined. Antennomeres 3 to 10 are provided with a long external apical protrusion. Those filiform lobes, covered with short bristly setae, sometimes exceed the apex of the antennae. Pronotum slightly transverse, cylindrical or cylindro-conical with thinning towards the apex. It possesses three glabrous and smooth areas: a median longitudinal stripe and two protuberances



Map 1. *Duplipectus* gen. nov. distribution.

Legends: circles – *D. bilineatus* (Ritsema, 1881), triangle – *D. buruensis* sp. nov., rhomboid – *D. degroofi* sp. nov., squares – *D. truncatus* (Aurivillius, 1916).



situated on either side of the base of the pronotum. Sides of the pronotum showing strong punctations often concealed under dense pilosity. Elytra are either sub-parallel or regularly narrowed backwards. The base is deeply and abundantly punctured. This punctation progressively decreases towards the apex, whose surface is slightly granulous. Elytra always have at least one spine, sometimes tiny. A black macula is often present in the centre of the elytra. Legs short. Femora clavate, flattened and shorter than the straight tibiae. Apex of metafemora distant from the apex of the elytra. Lower surface entirely covered with a fine tomentum, except for a well-marked axial line at the base of the metasternum and for two fine stripes which underline this base from either side of the axial line. Prosternum densely punctured and elevated with a strongly declivitous process backwards. Fore coxae protruding with very narrow process. Mesosternum very declivitous except for the sub-horizontal process.

Sexual dimorphism: Female body elongate, same colour as the male. Length 21.5-37 mm. Similar to the male except for the antennae and the elytra. Antennae of eleven segments. Scape strongly dilated. Pedicel very reduced. Antennomeres 3 to 10 serrate. Segment 3 longer than each of the seven following segments. Antennomeres 4 to 11 are laterally widened over their entire length, which gives them a dorso-ventral flattened appearance. Antennae of variable length according to species: generally exceeding the middle of the elytra but reaching apex in some species. Elytra parallel and generally without apical spine.

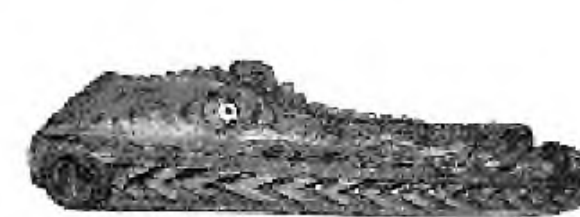
***Aprosictus acutipennis* sp. nov.** (Plate 48 fig. 10)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, Sumatra, 2014, Silvia Jakusch leg.

Derivatio nominis: from Latin “acutus” (sharp) and “penna” (wing) relative to the narrowness of the extremity of the elytra.

Description: Male. Length 31.5 mm, Humeral width 7.8 mm. Width before the curvature of the apex of the two elytra 4.5 mm. Body elongate red brown with the head, the pronotum and the scapes black. Head of the same width as the base of the pronotum. Eyes very expanded, covering the greater part of the head except for a small area between the upper and the lower ocular lobes. Eyes totally bordered with a fringe of short decumbent dense yellow setae. This pilosity rises on the antennal tubercles and descends on the clypeus and the external sides of the mandibles except for the centre

of the frons, which is almost without punctation as opposed to the very densely punctured gula. Neck densely punctured on the top. Vertex with a fine smooth longitudinal stripe. Neck smooth on the underside. Antennal tubercles strongly emarginate, and blunt jagged toward the rear. Antennae fine and slightly exceed the apex of the elytra. Scape short, stocky, not exceeding the head. Pedicel very reduced. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.98-0.38-1.00-1.00-1.03-1.19-1.35-1.33-1.57-1.95-8.68. Segment 11 is as long as antennomeres 3 to 9 combined. Antennomeres 3 to 10 bear a long feathery lobe in apical and external position. These lobes, apart from those of antennomeres 3 and 4, exceed the extremity of the antennae. The latter are covered on their entire circumference with small short decumbent setae. Fine short bristles cover the undersurface of the antennae and the whole surfaces of the lobes. Pronotum conical, narrower at the apex, as long as the width of the base, totally covered with a dense short decumbent yellow pilosity apart from three smooth and glabrous areas as follows: a fine longitudinal stripe on the disc and two triangular protuberances on either side of the middle of the base. Surface ridged and punctured, hardly visible under the pilosity. Scutellum triangular with round tip, densely covered with a yellow decumbent pilosity. Elytra highly convex, regularly narrowed from the shoulders to the curvature before the apex. Ratio of bi-humeral width to widest over the width before the apical curvature = 1.7. Apical spine offset from the suture. Surface of elytra deeply and densely punctured on the basal half, very light and very fine on the second half. Elytra brown on the basal quarter and rapidly turn yellowish-brown on the extremity. Elytra bordered with a thin black line from the curvature before the apex to the suture. A little chevron-shaped black spot with the tip pointing forward is located in the centre of the elytron. This chevron is farther from the outer edge of the elytra than from the suture. Pilosity yellowish-beige, sparse and very regular. All setae easily visible and individually distinguishable. Legs short with flattened and clavate femora longer than the tibiae. These are almost straight and somewhat flattened. Legs brown with the top of the femora black for a ninth of their length. Pilosity fine, whitish, uniformly arranged except for the inner surfaces of the meta- and mesofemora, which are smooth and glabrous. Pilosity dense on the femora and sparse on the tibiae. Underside abundantly covered with a fine yellowish tomentum on the prosternum and the mesosternum, whitish on the metasternum and the



abdomen. The pilosity is however sparser on the metasternum and the mesosternum. Prosternum and mesosternum strongly punctured. Prosternum strongly raised between protruding and reconciled coxae (space between the coxae = 0.35 mm). Mesosternum very declivitous with a U-shaped emarginate process. Metasternum with three glabrous and smooth lines: one line on the median suture, one line along the rear edge on either side of the centre without ever reaching the median suture. Fifth visible sternite lengthily and shallowly emarginate.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is very close to *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866) but it is distinguishable by its narrower gula with a ratio of width of gula to width of adjacent lobe equal to 0.36 versus 0.67 for *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup); by a beige abdominal pilosity, which is yellow for *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup); by a different antennal formula with segment 3 = 4 and 11 = 3 to 9 combined, while *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup) has the segment 3 < 4 and 11 > 3 to 9 combined. *A. acutipennis* sp. nov. is also very close to *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov. but can be distinguished from it by a thinner scape having a ratio of length to width (only the globular part taken at the widest) equal to 2.45 versus 2.16 for *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.; by its narrower gula with a ratio of gula width to adjacent ocular lobe width of 0.36 versus 0.49 for *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov. and by the denser pilosity of the pronotum.

***Aprosictus armellae* sp. nov.** (Plate 49 fig. 1)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, West Papua, Sorong, II.1999, Hasan Agusyanto leg, local coll.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. I dedicate this new species to my wife Armelle in recognition of her support and all the sacrifices she makes in order for me to pursue my passion for entomology.

Description: Male. Length 29 mm. Humeral width 8 mm. Body elongate, dark brown. Head and pronotum blackish brown. Apical teeth of the elytra and joints between tibiae and femora black. Head short with very large coarsely faceted eyes. The postero-upper ocular half-lobes come closer to the top, leaving a narrow and glabrous interocular space, slightly wider than the interantennal groove. Lower ocular lobes completely cover and hide the cheeks and the major part of the gula. This, as well as the vertex, are roughly wrinkled-punctured. Frons and clypeus densely punctured and pilose. Clypeus very short with the sides smooth and glabrous. Eyes bordered with a fringe of short decumbent yellow

golden pubescence which ascends densely on the whole surface of the antennal tubercles. Antennae fine with eleven cylindrical segments, exceeding the apex of the elytra. Scape globose. Second segment of antennae very reduced. Segments 3 to 10 with long lobes in postero-external position. Each protrusion is cylindrical and exceeds the extremity of the eleventh segment of antennae, except those of the segments 3 and 4. Segment 11 stretched in the form of an elongated “S” which is as long as antennomeres 2 to 10 combined. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 2.10-0.39-1.00-1.00-1.13-1.23-1.39-1.43-1.63-2.11-11.33. Antennae totally covered with a short dense pilosity, initially golden-yellow on antennomeres 1 and 2, then yellowish-white on the other antennomeres. The entire periphery of the lobes is covered by fine upright setae. Pronotum slightly transverse (length/width = 0.94). Front margin straight and posterior margin slightly sinuated, preceded by a thin transverse groove. On each side of the middle of the base are two oblique flat protuberances which attenuate and disappear on the sides of the pronotum. Coarsely wrinkled-punctured shiny disc with a median smooth line of poorly defined contour. Each punctation of the disc has a yellow golden decumbent seta at its centre, whereas the sides of the pronotum are more finely punctured on a matt ground and show very irregular white pilosity, sometimes dense, sometimes non-existent. Scutellum as long as wide, characterized by a central yellow golden decumbent pilosity bordered by a whitish pilosity except for the anterior edge. Elytra sub-parallel on 9/10th of their length then abruptly narrowed to the apex. Elytral suture divergent at the apex and terminated with a spine. Elytra coarsely punctured on the basal half and becoming progressively smoother towards the apex. Elytra fairly regularly covered with a long decumbent sparse yellow golden pubescence. Elytra with two smooth oblique glabrous pseudo-carina running from the shoulders to the elytral suture near the apex. The internal pseudo-carina exceed ¾ of the length of the elytra, the external pseudo-carina exceeds 9/10th of the length of the elytra. Legs short. Femora clavate, covered with thin decumbent dense yellow pilosity. This pilosity appears whitish-yellow on the posterior femora. Metafemora reaching the apical quarter of the elytra. Tibiae shorter than the femora and less densely covered with bristly whitish-yellow setae. Lower surface entirely covered with a dense pubescence except for a fine glabrous smooth median metasternal stripe widening to the posterior edge and for two



lines running from the postero-external edge of the metasternum, lying upon the posterior edge for half of its length then obliquely ascending frontwards to the centre of the metasternum, without reaching the smooth median stripe. Prosternum and mesosternum strongly punctured. Procoxae very protruding and contiguous (0.3 mm between the coxae). Prosternum very declivitous behind the coxae. Mesosternum with a longitudinal elevation in the centre of its process. Mesosternum less pilose at the centre than the other ventral areas. Sternite VII very feebly emarginate in the middle.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is easily distinguished from the others with its immaculate elytra covered with long curled hairs and its pronotum without dense white pubescence.

***Aprosictus dilatoscapus* sp. nov.** (Plate 49 fig. 2)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, West Sulawesi, Mamasa, VI.2014.

Paratype 1♂ GCC: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Puncak, 01.X.1999, local coll.

Derivatio nominis: from Latin “dilato” (broaden, spread out) and scape (first article of the antenna of an insect). Referring to the highly globose scape of this insect.

Description: Male. Length 29-30 mm, bi-humeral width 7.6 mm. Body elongate, reddish-brown to blackish. Elytra brown on their first third, yellowish brown otherwise. Head a little less wide than the pronotum. Eyes very large, coarsely faceted, bordered by an edging of fine golden yellow setae. Frons coarsely punctured, covered with identical pilosity except for a small central glabrous area. Antennal tubercles contiguous, masking the bottom of the central groove, covered with fine golden yellow setae except for the posterior blunt tip. Postero-upper interocular space entirely covered with the fringes of golden setae. Lower interocular space totally punctured and approximately half as wide than the adjacent ocular lobe. Vertex smooth, glabrous, bordered on each side behind the eyes with a distinctly punctured and pilose surface. A small smooth and glabrous elevation is visible between the base of postero-upper ocular half-lobes. Antennae long and thin, slightly exceeding the apex of the elytra. Scape short, strongly dilated for its entire length (ratio length/width = 2.16). Pedicel very short. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.96-0.31-1.00-1.11-1.20-1.34-1.45-1.42-1.62-1.93-9.87. Segment 11 longer than 3 to 9 combined. Segments 3 to 10 with long

lobes in postero-external position. Lobe of segment 3 does not extend to the tip of the antennae, that of segment 4 arrives at the level of the apex of the 11th segment. Subsequent lobes protrude beyond the antennae ends and all arrive at substantially the same level. The lower surface of the antennae and the entire surface of the lobes are covered with stiff bristles. The other surfaces are covered with thin decumbent short setae. Pronotum conical, very slightly transverse, base 1.4 times wider than apex. Surface with short transverse anastomose wrinkles on the top, rugose-punctate on the sides. Pilosity golden, scattered, extremely fine, very short, with three glabrous and smooth areas: a longitudinal irregular wrinkled axial stripe on the disc and two triangular smooth protuberances on either side of the centre of the base. Scutellum with curvilinear edges densely covered with a golden yellow short fine pilosity. Elytra shiny, sub-parallel, abruptly narrowed at the apex. Elytra 2.7-2.8 times longer than wide. Apex terminated with a spine slightly offset from the suture. Elytra with a black oblique spot behind the middle. This spot is closer to the sutural edge than to the lateral edge without ever reaching both. The apical quarter of the elytra is externally bordered by a thin black stripe up to suture. Elytral pilosity yellow, thin, very short, decumbent and regularly spread over the entire surface including the central black spot. All setae originate in the hollow of a punctation that is deeper forwards than backwards of the elytra. Legs short, reddish-brown with apex of femora black. Underside of profemora heavily obscured. Femora clavate and laterally flattened. Metafemora reach $\frac{4}{5}$ of the elytra length. Lower surface entirely covered with a thin yellow duvet except for two glabrous and smooth lines at the postero-external edges of the metasternum. Procoxae protruding with very narrow process (0.3 mm wide). Prosternum strongly elevated and punctured. Mesosternum very punctured and declivitous apart the sub-horizontal process which finishes with a strong indentation between the mesocoxae. Last visible sternite without indentation.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is very close to *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866) and has often been confused with it in collections due to its identical geographical distribution. Without having seen the type for *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup), I faced the problem of deciding which of these two species had served as the type species for the genus, and which was new. The morphological differences are rather small and the original description of



A. duivenbodei by Kaup (1866) does not make it possible to decide. Fortunately as *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup) is the original species of the genus, the genus description gives a valuable clue. I quote from the description of *Westwoodia* relating to the pronotum: “Er zeigt überall kleine Querwülste, die ausser einem mittleren Laengstreifen und 2 nackten runden Flecken am Hinterrand mit groben Haerchen dicht bedeckt sind”⁵. In fact, the presence of a dense pronotal pilosity designates only one of these two similar species. Despite the main characteristic being a more visible elytral pilosity, which differentiates *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup) from *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov. Other notable differences are: a globose scape (length/width = 2.16) for *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov., while it is club-shaped (length/width = 2.5) for *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup); the presence of a small elevation in front of the vertex, between the base of the postero-upper ocular half-lobes for *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.; the lobe of the fourth antennomere which does not reach the extremity of the antennae in *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup).

***Aprosictus duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866)** (Plate 49 figs 3-4)

Material examined: 1♂ PJC: Indonesia, West Sulawesi, Mamasa, II.2015, local coll.; 1♂ MNHN: Indonesia, North Sulawesi, with 2 labels: “Celebes. Menado.” and “Ex-Musæo VAN LANSBERGE” in coll. James Thomson; 1♂ MNHN: Indonesia, Sulawesi, with 3 labels: “*Aprosictus duivenbodei* Kaup”, “Célèbes” and “Ex-Musæo Mniszech” in coll. James Thomson; 1♂ & 1♀ [depository unknown]: Indonesia, South Sulawesi, Pulu Pulu, XII.1998, Alain Audureau leg.; 1♂ PJC: Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Palolo village, 01° 17.8'S/120° 14.9'E, alt. 1250m, III.2017, local coll., Christopher Nock leg.

Description: Male. Length 22-32 mm, Humeral width 6-8 mm. Body elongate, reddish-brown to blackish. Elytra sub-parallel, suddenly narrowed at the apex. Apical half of the elytra brown. Head, pronotum, scape and sternum darker. Head as wide as the pronotum, almost fully covered by coarsely faceted eyes. Eyes bordered by a fringe of thin yellow golden setae which extend along the antennal tubercles and go down to the frons excluding a small central glabrous area and to the clypeus. Pilosity is present on the mouthparts including the external face of the mandibles. Neck with yellow-cream pilosity. Antennal tubercles jointed and masking the bottom of the central groove. Lower

interocular space entirely punctured and 1.5 times narrower than the width of the adjacent ocular lobe. Vertex smooth and glabrous, bordered on each side behind the eyes by a clearly punctured and pilose area. Antennae long and thin, exceeding the apex of the elytra. Scape strongly globular club-shaped, reaching the anterior margin of the pronotum. Pedicel reduced. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.99-0.38-1.00-1.08-1.17-1.24-1.38-1.44-1.54-1.84-9.39. Antennomere 11 longer than 3 to 9 combined. Segments 3 to 10 flabellate in postero-external position. The lobes of antennomeres 3 and 4 do not extend as far as the extremity of the antennae, those of antennomeres 5 and 6 just reach the extremity of the eleventh segment. The following flabellae all extend equally beyond the apex of the antennae. Lower surface of the antennae and surfaces of the flabellae covered with upright bristles. Other antennal sides covered with thin decumbent short setae. Pronotum conical, as long as wide. Base 1.4 times wider than the anterior edge. Pronotum strongly punctured, covered with a dense pilosity of thin short decumbent yellow-cream setae identical to those of the neck. Three glabrous areas without punctations are visible: an axial irregular stripe on the disc and two triangular protuberances on each side of the middle of the base. Scutellum triangular, densely covered with short yellow golden pilosity. Elytra shiny, dark brown to yellowish brown sometimes black on the humeri. Elytra 2.7 to 2.8 times as long as wide. Apex terminates with a slightly off-axis spine of the suture. Elytron with a black oblique spot behind the middle. This spot is closer to the sutural edge than to the lateral edge, without ever reaching either. The apical quarter of the elytra is externally bordered with a thin black edging stopping at the suture. Pilosity of the elytra yellow, short, decumbent and regularly distributed over the whole surface, including the central black spot. Each setae originates in the hollow of a punctation which is deeper towards the front than towards the rear of the elytra. Legs short, reddish-brown with apex of femora black. Femora clavate, laterally flattened. Metafemora exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the elytra. Fore and metatibia almost straight, mesotibia slightly arched. Lower surface entirely covered with a thin yellow tomentum except for two smooth and glabrous lines at the posterior edge of the metasternum. Fore coxae protruding with very narrow process. Prosternum punctate and strongly elevated. Mesosternum declivitous and punctate excluding the sub-horizontal process, which ends with a deep indentation between the

⁵ It presents all over small transverse wrinkles which are densely covered with coarse bristles, except for a longitudinal median strip and 2 round glabrous patches on the posterior border.



mesocoxae. The lateral edges of this process form a raised bead. The front tip of the metasternum straightens prior to nesting in the indentation of the mesosternum. Last visible sternite markedly emarginate.

Sexual dimorphism: Female of identical colour to the male but of different shape. Length 37 mm, humeral width 10 mm. Elytra parallel, abruptly narrowed in arc at the apex, which terminates with an acute angle slightly off-axis from the suture. The apical third of the elytra is black bordered up to the apex. Antennae without ramifications, exceeding the middle of the elytra, reaching the base of the black elytral spot. Scape club-shaped dilated. Pedicel very reduced. Antennomeres 3 longer than 1 and 2 combined and longer than all the other antennomeres. Antennomeres 4 to 10 are progressively shorter. Antennomere 11 slightly shorter than 3. Antennomeres 3 to 9 are toothed in postero-external position. The whole surface of the antennae is covered with a short decumbent pilosity.

***Aprosictus exiguus* sp. nov.** (Plate 49 fig. 5)

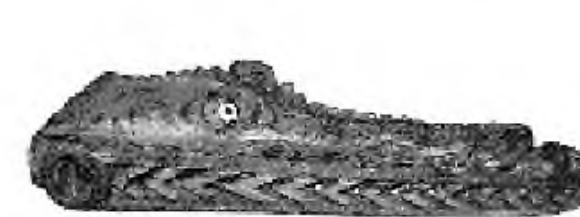
Holotype ♂ PJC: Australia, West Australia, south of Kimberley, Broome env., XII.2010, local coll.

Paratypes 2♂ ANIC: Australia, West Australia, Wyndham, 15°28'S/128°6'E, 15.XII.1930, H. J. Willings coll.

Derivatio nominis: From Latin "exiguus" (small), referring to the small size of this species.

Description: Male. Length 17-18 mm, Humeral width 4-4.2 mm. Body elongate, brown with darker head and pronotum. Elytra marbled with brown, yellow and blackish colours. Internal sides of meta and mesofemora as well as external sides of profemora are sometimes blackened. Head with an elongated muzzle and encompassed by huge coarsely faceted eyes. Jowls non-existent. Antennal tubercles and gula deeply punctured. Ratio of width of gula to width of lower ocular lobe equal to 0.3. Frons and vertex lightly punctured on the outskirts and smooth in the centre. Neck shallowly punctured on the top, smooth and shiny on the outside and furrowed on the sides. The fringe of golden pilosity bordering the eyes is faintly demarcated, then non-existent rearward of the eyes. A sparse pilosity covers the rest of the head except for the smooth areas. Antennal tubercles not contiguous, separated by a fine shallow furrow. Tubercles protrude little and are strongly emarginated with a smooth and glabrous tip. Antennae cylindrical of eleven antennomeres not reaching the apex of the

elytra. Scape short, club-shaped, slightly curved underside. Pedicel reduced. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 0.85-0.12-1.00-0.78-0.74-0.74-0.74-0.72-0.81-0.96-2.20. Antennomere 11 as long as 2 to 6 combined, widens and flattens out for the last third in the shape of a downwardly curved spatula. Antennomeres 3 to 10 show apical external lobes. The flabellum of the segment 3 reaches the extremity of the segment 10, that of segment 4 exceeds segment 10, that of segment 5 exceeds the first third of segment 11, that of segment 6 reaches the middle of segment 11, those of segment 7 and 8 reach two-thirds of the eleventh antennomere and those of segments 9 and 10 reach 9/10th of segment 11. Scape slightly punctured with short decumbent sparse pilosity. The underside of antennae and lobes are covered with thin, short, decumbent bristles of equal length. Bristles are absent from the upper side of the antennae, which are covered with very thin decumbent setae. Pronotum as long as wide, shiny. Sides regularly rounded. Anterior margin straight, basal margin sinuate. Disc red-brown, irregularly punctured covered with sparse pilosity. A small smooth elongated area with a poorly defined contour along the median line is on the basal half but does not reach the base of the pronotum. Two short and smooth protuberances are located on either side of the middle of the base. Six macula of decumbent yellow-gold setae are seen around the disc. A discontinuous band of lighter coloured dense setae follows the base of the pronotum. Sides are dark red-brown to black, very coarsely and deeply punctured, covered with scattered pilosity denser than that of the disc. Scutellum strongly declivitous forward, with a rounded tip, covered with short yellow pubescence. Elytra shiny, convex, regularly and slightly narrowed to the apex. A low depression straddles the elytra behind the scutellum. The elytral suture ends apically with an acute angle externally connected to a small tooth by following a concave curvature. Surface of the basal half of the elytra deeply punctured. Punctures of apical half gradually attenuated towards the apex where they completely disappear, giving way to a bumpy surface. Pilosity of the elytra short, decumbent, very sparse near the base, then denser towards the apex. Colour of the humeral quarter red-brown and black, lighter on the disc. The black colour suggests a forward pointing chevron. Apical quarter yellow-brown to brown finishing towards the front in a black tip (sometimes reduced to a black point). Central part of the elytra is yellow with a brown spot in the form of a forward pointing chevron to



the rear of the middle of each elytron. The chevron shaped spots do not extend as far as the suture but reach the lateral edge of the elytra. Legs with femora clavate, laterally flattened, longer than the tibiae. Metafemora reach $6/7^{\text{th}}$ of the length of the elytra. Tibiae very straight. Pilosity of the femora composed of sparse decumbent setae, while that of the tibiae is composed of bristly setae. Underside with a strongly elevated cone-shaped prosternum. This is deeply and densely punctured with a decumbent seta in the middle of each punctation. Prosternum shiny, red-brown, sometimes black on the periphery. Anterior coxae serried (0.2 mm) and protruding. Mesosternum rugose-punctate, covered with very slender, decumbent sparse pilosity. Mesosternal process emarginated between flat coxae. Metepimeron densely covered with easily visible yellow pilosity. Same pilosity covers the mesepimeron more or less completely. Sternite VII slightly emarginate in the middle.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is noteworthy due to its small size, the antennae not exceeding the apex of the elytra and upper side of the lobes without bristles.

***Aprosictus fuscus* sp. nov.** (Plate 49 fig. 6)

Holotype ♂ AWC: Indonesia, West Papua, 50 km South of Nabire, Flaga road, Pusppenssat, $3^{\circ}29'53''\text{S}/135^{\circ}43'83''\text{E}$, 18.II.1998, leg. A.Weigel.

Paratypes: 1♂ LBC: Papua-New-Guinea, Ivimka Research Station, Lakekamu Basin, alt. 120 m, $7^{\circ}44'\text{S}/146^{\circ}30'\text{E}$, 03-15.VI.1999, Heydon S. L., Schiff N. & Sears T. A. leg.; 1♂ DTC: Indonesia E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Ayamaru vill., near the jetty, $1^{\circ}16'19\text{S}$, $132^{\circ}11'58''\text{E}$, ~250-260 m, 03-04.IX.2015, lakeside, white light, leg. D.Telnov; 1♂ ANIC: Papua New Guinea, Western Province, South Fly District, Morehead, $08^{\circ}43'\text{S}/141^{\circ}38'\text{E}$, 28.IV.1971, at light, Balderson & Baker coll.

Derivatio nominis: Named from Latin “fuscus” (brown) for the uniform colour of this species.

Description: Male. Length 23-27 mm. Humeral width 5.5-6.9 mm. Body elongate, brown or dark brown, often black at the head, the pronotum, the scapes and the femoro-tibial joints. Head short. Eyes big, coarsely faceted, covering the major part of the head, partially bordered with a fringe of yellow golden setae. This fringe is interrupted at the rear of the postero-upper half-lobes which are linked without glabrous separation. Antennal tubercles contiguous, intermediate furrow apparent, pilosity yellow on base. Jowls non-existent. Gula and vertex coarsely wrinkled-punctured. Antennae thin,

exceeding the apex of the elytra. Scape globose. Antennomeres 3 to 10 have long cylindrical lobes in postero-external position. The lobes do not extend beyond the antennae. 11^{th} antennomere slightly inwards curved, as long as antennomeres 3 to 8 combined. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.24-0.26-1.00-0.81-0.85-0.85-0.91-0.98-1.11-1.14-5.13. Antennae covered with short sparse regular and decumbent pilosity. Lobes covered with thin bristly setae. Pronotum subcylindrical, somewhat narrower at apex, slightly longer than broad in the smallest specimens, slightly transverse in the largest. Pronotum densely covered with very short decumbent yellow pilosity, which is less abundant on a wide top stripe thus revealing a relief in the form of transverse wrinkles along its entire length. Two tenuous protuberances can be occasionally distinguished, arranged either side of the middle of the base. Scutellum triangular with rounded top, densely covered with yellow golden pilosity. Elytra three times longer than wide, narrowed from the humeri to the apex. Abundant punctation at the base progressively attenuated towards the apex, which has a slightly irregular surface. Pilosity scattered and regularly distributed over the whole surface of the elytra. All decumbent setae, initially yellow on the humeral quarter, become white for the rest of the elytra. All setae appear in the centre of a punctation. The apex of the elytra has a tiny tooth at the suture. A darker trace is sometimes perceptible at the centre of the elytra. Legs short. Femora brown, laterally compressed, clavate, black at the apical extremity and frequently on top of the external and internal faces. Femora densely covered with white decumbent pilosity. Tibiae shorter than femora with sparse white decumbent pilosity on the upper face, short yellow and bristly on the lower face. Ventral surface irregularly covered with variable pilosity. Prosternum and mesosternum coarsely punctured and covered with thin decumbent short yellow setae. Metasternum densely and shallowly punctured, covered with thin long bristly yellowish setae. Abdomen covered with thin short decumbent white tomentum. Fifth visible sternite straight or slightly concave apically.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is the only one without black spot on the elytra and without visible spines at their apex.

***Aprosictus glabrofasciatus* sp. nov.** (Plate 49 fig. 7)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Palolo village, $01^{\circ}17.8'\text{S}/120^{\circ}14.9'\text{E}$, alt. 1250m, XI.2014,



Christopher Nock leg.

Paratype: 1♂ PJC: same data as the holotype but III.2017.

Derivatio nominis: Named from Latin “glaber” (glabrous) and “fascia” (stripe), referring to the black glabrous fascia of the elytra.

Description: Male. Length 25 mm, humeral wide 7 mm. Body elongate, dark brown to black, apical half of the elytra brown. A black spot is clearly visible at the middle of the elytra. Head rounded. Eyes very large, coarsely faceted, bordered with a fringe of thin short yellow golden setae. Jowls non-existent, entirely covered by the eyes. Gula wrinkled, narrow (width gula / width lower lobe = 0.6). Frons slightly granulous, matt, lightly covered with yellow golden pilosity. Mandibles short, bristling with fine golden yellow setae on their external surfaces. Vertex matt, smooth, glabrous. Neck slightly wrinkled, finely punctured on upper surface, smooth on the underside. The fringe of setae surrounding the eyes extends a long way down the neck behind the upper ocular lobes, leaving the area behind the vertex glabrous. Antennal tubercles protruding, contiguous, terminated in blunt tips, densely covered with golden yellow setae excluding tips, very emarginate with the insertion patella of the scapes clearly visible. Antennae thin, cylindrical, reaching the apex of the elytra. Scape short, globose, slightly downward curving. Second segment of antennae very reduced. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.22-0.30-1.00-0.85-0.82-0.82-0.82-0.82-0.88-1.07-4.82. Eleventh segment of antennae almost straight and as long as antennomeres 2 to 7 combined. Segments 3 to 10 show long apical filiform feathery lobes. Lobe of the third segment reaches the middle of the 11th antennomere; lobes of the antennomeres 4 to 8 do not reach the extremity of the 11th antennomere. Subsequent lobes exceed the 11th segment. The upper side of the antennae is covered with dense short decumbent thin yellow pilosity. The lower face is densely covered with thin, short and bristly setae identical to those covering the lobes. Pronotum slightly transverse (length/wide = 0.9) with straight anterior margin and very slightly sinuated posterior margin. Sides strongly punctured and covered with dense decumbent yellow golden pilosity. Surface rough on a large median longitudinal stripe which has distinguishable glabrous protuberances either side of the base and median glabrous longitudinal line with poorly defined contour. This line begins at the apex and extends towards the base up for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the pronotum. Within this median

stripe and outside of the glabrous areas, the yellow golden pilosity is sparse and irregular. Scutellum with rounded top, very densely covered with thin decumbent yellow golden pilosity. Elytra 2.6 times longer than wide, progressively narrowed from the shoulders to the apex. Apex rounded, armed with a very small (almost invisible) tooth at the sutural angle. Basal half of the elytra densely punctured, apical half very lightly punctured. The central smooth and glabrous fascia is in the form of a thick quasi-triangular chevron. Two pseudo-carinae starting in the humeral position are just visible on the elytra with the inner one ending immediately after the fascia, the external one ending just before the apex. Elytral pilosity identical to that of the pronotum but much less abundant and irregularly scattered. Legs short. Femora clavate, covered with dense pilosity of thin decumbent short beige setae. Metafemora reach $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the elytra. Tibiae thin, straight, sparsely covered with short thin setae. Profemora black. Meso- and metafemora dark brown. Underside densely covered with thin yellow tomentum on the sternum, whitish on the abdomen. The posterior margin of the metasternum is smooth and glabrous. Prosternum rugose-punctate with the region behind the coxae heavily declivitous. Mesosternum punctured with a slightly rearward emarginated process bulging on the sides. Fifth visible sternite with a long shallow emargination.

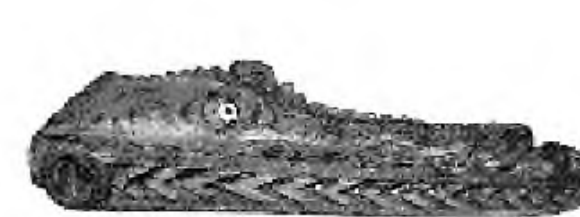
Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: this species is very close to *Aprosictus dilatoscopus* sp. nov. but can be distinguished from it by the smooth and glabrous elytral spot (punctured and pilose in *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.), by its antennomeres 4 to 9 being approximately of the same length (gradually increasing in *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.), by the 11th segment of antennae as long as 2 to 7 combined (longer than 3 to 9 combined in *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.) and by its metafemora which reach $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the elytra versus $\frac{4}{5}$ in *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.

***Aprosictus intricatus* Blackburn, 1889** (Plate 49
figs 8-10)

Holotype ♂ SAM: 4 labels: white “*Aprosictus intricatus* Blackb.”, white “J.6500 *Aprosictus intricatus* Bl n. territory” with the red mention “type” on the side, white “N. territory J. P. Tepper”, white “SAM Database No. 25-034469”.

Additional material: 1♂ ANIC: Australia, Queensland, Burra range Telecom tower, 20°43'48"S/145°10'48"E, 11.II.1994, at light, K. L. Dunn & M. F. Braby coll.



Description: Male. Length 19-25.4 mm. Humeral width 5-6.1 mm. Body elongate, shiny, dark red-brown. Head, pronotum and internal sides of the femora blackish. Anterior half of the elytra marbled with blackish, dark red-brown and brown colours; apical half mostly yellow brown with a thin brown stripe. Head as wide as the pronotum. Eyes coarsely faceted, extended over the cheeks, bordered with a fringe of white setae except for their posterior edge. This pilosity partially covers the antennal tubercles and the mouthparts. Neck densely and finely punctured on top and sides, wrinkled on the underside. Frons punctured with a white seta in the centre of each punctation. Gula punctured on the periphery, smooth in the centre, very slightly narrower than the adjacent ocular lobe. Antennal tubercles protruding, strongly emarginate, without acute elevation backwards. Antennae do not extend completely to the apex of the elytra. Scape gradually widening into club shape. Pedicel very short. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.89-0.32-1.00-0.74-0.74-0.77-0.81-0.81-1.13-1.52-5.17. Eleventh segment of antennae longer than antennomeres 3 to 8 combined. Segments 3 to 10 have long filiform postero-external lobes which exceed the apex of the antennae except for the lobe of the third antennomere. Antennae, including the lobes, are lightly covered with a short white pilosity. Lower surfaces of antennae and lobes are covered with erect bristles. Antennomeres 1 to 10 are black at their apex. Antennomere 11 is slightly thickened and offset at its extremity. Pronotum subcylindrical, longer than wide. Sides gently and uniformly rounded, being widest in the middle. Anterior margin with a strong constriction, posterior margin very slightly emarginate. Surface shiny, irregularly wrinkled-pleated with three slight protuberances: one in the middle of the disc is wide and rounded, the other two are on each side of the middle of the base. Pilosity white, short, decumbent, sparse on the top and denser on the sides. Scutellum triangular, covered with feebly yellowish-white pilosity. Elytra shiny, covered by very deep punctures on almost the entire surface; this punctation is slightly attenuated at the extremity. Apex with concave arc shaped notch, with a strong spine on each side of this notch. The centre of each punctation has a short white decumbent seta. Two pseudo-carina appear to emanate from alignment of the spaces between punctations along the elytra. The humeral third of elytra is mostly dark red-brown and black, becoming a less intense dark brown for the next third and yellow-brown for the final one third with denser pilosity. A red-brown

and black forwards pointing chevron-like macula covers the width of the middle of each elytron. A second red-brown macula of faintly defined contour starts just rear of the centre of the chevron and joins rectilinearly the elytral suture a little before the apex. A second forwards pointing black chevron delimits the end of the dark humeral area. Legs short, red-brown. Femora flattened, clavate, black on the summit, more or less darkened on the internal face, lightly covered with thin decumbent white pilosity. This pilosity is more scattered and more bristly on the tibiae. Metatibiae extend less than 9/10th of the elytra. Lower surface covered with a whitish variable pubescence: thick short decumbent setae on the prosternum and the abdomen, thin short setae on the mesosternum and metasternum. Fifth visible sternite somewhat emarginated.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is easily recognisable due to the very deeply punctured elytra and pronotum covered with white pilosity. *A. intricatus* Blackburn, 1889 is somewhat analogous to *A. exiguus* sp. nov., particularly the wide extremity of the eleventh antennomeres and the absence of firm bristles over the antennae.

***Aprosictus lombokensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 49 fig. 11)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, North of Lombok Island, Senarm village, 5-8.XI.2010, A. Sokolov leg.

Paratype 1♂ PJC: Indonesia, North of Lombok Island, near Sernam village, 4-8.XI.2010, A. Sokolov leg.

Derivatio nominis: Toponymic. To be referring to the place of its capture: the island of Lombok in the province of West Nusa Tenggara.

Description: Male. Length 27 mm, humeral width 7 mm. Body elongate, totally brown with the head and the pronotum darker. Head short, rounded. Eyes large, globular, coarsely faceted. Gula narrow and punctured. Vertex very narrow between postero-upper half-lobes. Frons smooth and glabrous in the centre. Clypeus punctured. Eyes completely bordered with a fringe of short dense thick yellow setae less densely so along the antennal tubercles, the neck, the clypeus and the external edge of the mandibles. Sparse yellow bristles are present on the mouthparts, the gula and the neck. Antennae cylindrical of eleven antennomeres substantially exceeding the apex of the elytra. Scape short, globose, slightly dorso-ventrally arched. Second segment of antennae very reduced. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 2.26-0.35-1.00-0.93-0.93-1.25-1.39-1.51-1.62-1.92-11.84.



Eleventh segment of antennae longer than 2 to 10 combined. Antennomeres 3 to 10 have very long, thin cylindrical feather-duster shaped apical lobes. Lobes of the antennomeres 3 and 4 do not attain the apex of the antennae, those of antennomeres 5 to 10 exceed it. Segments 1 and 2 totally covered with a thin short decumbent yellow pubescence; subsequent antennomeres are identically covered with a whitish pubescence. Lobes covered with thin short yellowish white pilosity on the basal fifth of their length. Underside of antennae and whole surface of lobes present thin bristly setae. Underside of the antennae densely punctured. Pronotum slightly transverse, sides narrowed forwards. Front margin straight, posterior margin sinuated. Pronotum covered by very dense short decumbent white pubescence totally masking the ground colour, except for a wide longitudinal central band on the disc with sparse yellow pubescence on lightly punctured surface. A small longitudinal glabrous stripe with an irregular outline follows the median line of the pronotum. Pubescence bordering the central part of the base of the pronotum is predominantly white. Scutellum triangular with rounded tip, covered with a yellow and white backward leaning pubescence similar to that of the sides of the pronotum. Pubescence mostly white on the sides and mostly yellow on the base and in the centre of the scutellum. Elytra elongated, gradually narrowed towards the rear. Elytral suture divergent at the apex, black, provided with a spine. Basal half of elytra densely punctured. This punctation decreases gradually towards the rear. Surface of elytra regularly and lightly covered with short, yellow, backward directed pubescence, except for three glabrous longitudinal pseudo-carina on the elytra. A small black oblique line in the centre of the elytra can be discerned under the pilosity. Legs short, dark brown with femoro-tibial articulation black. Legs covered with a thin sparse decumbent yellow pilosity. Femora clavate. Metafemora very distant from the apex of the elytra. Lower surface covered with a thin short yellow pilosity on the mesosternum and the back of the prosternum, beige on the abdomen, white on the front of the prosternum. Fore coxae protruding and contiguous (0.1 mm between coxae). Mesosternum strongly declivitous. The triangular tip at the metasternal apex lodged in the mesosternum indentation has a small central elevation. Sternite VII distinctly emarginate.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Aprosictus lombokensis* sp. nov. appears similar to *A. armellae* sp. nov.

as both have very visible elytral pilosity. What distinguish *A. lombokensis* sp. nov. is elytra progressively narrowed backwards (sub-parallel in *A. armellae* sp. nov.), sides of pronotum with dense pilosity (scattered pilosity in *armellae*), eleventh segment of antennae longer than 2 to 10 combined (equal to 2-10 combined in *A. armellae* sp. nov.), very narrow prosternal process and sternite VII very clearly emarginated (slightly emarginate in *A. armellae* sp. nov.).

***Aprosictus paloloensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 50 fig. 1)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Palolo village, 01°17.8'S/120°14.9'E, alt. 1250 m, XI.2014, Christopher Nock leg.

Derivatio nominis: Toponymic. New name is to refer to the place of its capture, Palolo village.

Description: Male. Length 25 mm, humeral width 6.7 mm. Body elongate. Head, scape, pronotum and a part of the legs are black. Basal half of the elytra, antennae (apart the lobes), ventral face and the rest of the legs are blackish-brown. Apical half of the elytra and lobes of the antennae are dark brown. Head rounded. Eyes very big, coarsely faceted, bordered with a fringe of thin short yellow gold setae. Jowls non visible, totally covered with the eyes. Gula wrinkled, narrow (gula width / width of the lower adjacent ocular lobe = 0.4). Frons: superior half punctured and pilose. Mandibles short, bristly with thin yellow gold setae on the external edge. Vertex matt, smooth, glabrous. Neck finely punctured on the top, smooth on the bottom and lightly wrinkled on the sides. The fringe of setae surrounding the eyes extends slightly down the neck behind the upper ocular lobes, leaving the area behind the vertex glabrous. Antennal tubercles protruding, contiguous, ending with a blunt tip, densely covered with yellow gold setae except for the glabrous tips, strongly emarginate, clearly showing the insertion patella of the scapes. Antennae fine, cylindrical, reaching apex of elytra. Scape short, globose, slightly dorso-ventrally bent. Antennomere 2 very short. Antennomere 3 longer than each of the six following antennomeres. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.32-0.32-1.00-0.93-0.85-0.85-0.93-0.93-0.96-1.12-5.44. Antennomere 11 almost straight and longer than antennomeres 2 to 7 combined. Segments 3 to 10 carry long filiform feathery lobes on the apex in external position. Lobe of antennomere 3 reaches the middle of the 11th antennomere. Lobes of antennomeres 4 to 8 end prior to extremity of the 11th segment. The two subsequent lobes extend beyond the 11th segment



of antennae. Upper side of antennae covered with dense short decumbent beige pilosity. Underneath densely covered with thin short bristly setae, identical to those covering the lobes. Pronotum slightly transverse (length/width = 0.87) with a straight anterior margin and a very lightly sinuated posterior margin. Sides strongly punctured, covered with dense decumbent beige pilosity. Surface rough on a large longitudinal median stripe, glabrous on two protuberances on either side of the middle of the base and on a median line with poorly defined outline. This line starts at the apex and extends backwards $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the pronotum. Pilosity into the large median stripe and besides the glabrous areas is beige and relatively dense. Scutellum with a rounded tip very densely covered with thin decumbent yellow pilosity. Elytra 2.6 times as long as wide, progressively narrowed from the shoulders to the apical extremity. Apex rounded, black bordered, terminated by a very small black sutural tooth with a light coloured tip. Basal half of the elytra blackish brown, densely punctured. Apical half dark brown, very lightly punctured. Each elytron with a chevron shaped (with the tip directed forward) smooth and glabrous central spot. Two pseudo-carina starting in humeral position are faintly visible on the elytra: the innermost one ends just after the fascia, the outer one ends just short of the apex. Pilosity irregularly distributed on the elytra with identical setae to those of the pronotum but more sparse. Legs short. Femora clavate, covered with dense pilosity of short thin decumbent beige setae. Profemora black. Meso and metafemora dark brown. Metafemora reaches $\frac{7}{10}$ th of the length of the elytra. Tibiae thin, straight, shorter than the femora, lightly covered with short thin setae. Ventral surface densely covered with a thin tomentum beige on the prosternum, yellowish on the mesosternum and whitish on the abdomen. Prosternum very rough with the part behind the coxae strongly declivitous. Mesosternum punctured with a significantly rearward emarginated process with bulging sides. Fifth visible sternite straight without notch.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: This species is very close to *Aprosictus glabrofasciatus* sp. nov. but mainly distinguished from it by the beige pilosity of the pronotum, the smooth and shiny front of the frons, the narrow gula, the black maculae of the elytra in the shape of a thin chevron, the strongly notched mesothoracic process and the last sternite without emargination.

***Aprosictus pedicellus* sp. nov.** (Plate 50 fig. 2)

Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, West Sumatra, Padang, V.1999, Shunchang Luo leg.

Derivatio nominis: Named from Latin “pedicellus” (pedicel) in reference to the particularly shaped pedicel of this species.

Description: Male. Length 21.5 mm, humeral width 5.6 mm. Body elongate, reddish-brown. Pronotum blackish. Head, elytral macula, scapes, internal side of meta and mesofemora and external side of profemora black. Head as wide as pronotum. Eyes huge, coarsely faceted, encompassing the majority of the head including jowls. Frons and gula with some coarse punctations with central single yellow-gold seta. Gula half as wide as the adjacent ocular lobe. Vertex smooth and glabrous near the eyes. Neck densely covered with shallow punctures. Antennal tubercles contiguous, very emarginate and slightly protruding. Eyes, excluding behind the lower ocular lobes, surrounded by a thin strip of yellow-gold recumbent setae. Antennal tubercles sparsely covered with thinner gold setae. Antennae of eleven cylindrical segments, not reaching apex of elytra. Scape short, globular, strongly club-shaped, dilated at the apex, covered with a few thin yellow-gold recumbent setae. Pedicel non-rectilinear, extremely short, with a peduncle (embedded part into the scape) forming a marked angle (135° at the external side) with the outer part of the segment. Relative dimensions of the antennomeres are: 1.67-0.37-1.00-0.93-0.93-0.90-1.00-0.97-1.10-1.23-7.55. Antennomere 11 is substantially of the same length than antennomeres 3 to 10 combined. Antennomeres 3 to 10 have elongated feathery lobes in postero-external position. Flabellum 3 reaches $\frac{7}{10}$ th of the length of 11th segment, flabellum 4 reaches the $\frac{9}{10}$ th of the length of the 11th segment, flabellum 5 reaches the apex of the 11th segment. The subsequent flabellae arrive more or less at the same level and exceed the apex of the elytra. Antennae with whitish recumbent pilosity on the internal and upper sides, of progressively decreasing length from antennomere 2 to antennomere 11. This pilosity is denser than that of the scape. The entire surface of the flabellae and the lower antennal surface are densely and regularly covered with fine erect bristles. Pronotum shiny, as wide as long. Anterior margin straight, posterior margin slightly sinuated. Pronotum covered with a dense recumbent yellow-gold pilosity concealing the surface, except for a wide median slightly pilose stripe. This stripe has a lightly wrinkled-punctured relief with three small smooth glabrous areas: two



protuberances on either side and against the base of the pronotum and a triangular axial area against the front margin. Scutellum with straight edges and round top, covered with dense short yellow-gold rearward facing recumbent pilosity. Elytra distinctly convex with a ratio of length to humeral width (at the widest) equal to 2.4. Elytra progressively narrowed from front towards the rear. Apex terminated with a tiny (hidden by pilosity) sutural spine. A black comma shaped macula is in the centre of each elytron. The maculae are distant from the suture but reach the external edge, which is black from the macula to the apex. Punctuation firstly dense and deep on the anterior half, considerably decreasing behind the central macula. The centre of each puncture has a thin gold, rearward facing, recumbent seta. Pilosity of elytra sparse, regularly distributed over the entire surface. Legs flattened. Femora clavate, covered with thin whitish recumbent pilosity. Tibiae straight, covered with scattered and bristly setae. Ventral surface covered with a thin yellowish-white tomentum. Prosternum strongly elevated and punctured. Fore coxae prominent with very narrow process (0.23 mm between coxae). Mesothoracic process forked back. Fifth visible sternite simply sinuated.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: Only this species possesses a non rectilinear pedicel which easily differentiates it from the other species.

***Aprosictus sangirensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 50 figs 3-4)

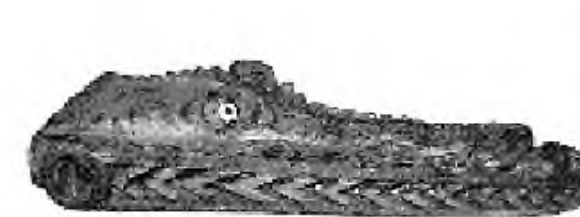
Holotype ♂ PJC: Indonesia, North Sulawesi province, Sangihe archipelago, Sangir island, XII.2015, Masahiko Yoshikawa leg., local coll.

Paratype 1♀ MNHN: Indonesia, 2 labels: "Iles Sangir" and "Ex-Musæo VAN LANSBERGE" in coll. James Thomson.

Derivatio nominis: Toponymic. New name to refer to the place of capture, Sangir island in North Sulawesi province.

Description: Male. Length 28.5 mm, humeral width 6.5 mm. Body reddish-brown with the pronotum dark brown. Scape, apex of the femora, extremity of the elytra and elytral spot black. Head short, round, as wide as the pronotum. Eyes very big, globose, coarsely faceted, totally hiding the jowls. Eyes encircled with a fine fringe of short yellow setae which also cover the antennal tubercles and the entirety of the surface between the tubercles and the eyes. Vertex wrinkled-punctured, covered with few sparse decumbent short yellow setae. Antennal tubercles contiguous, strongly notched, raised,

terminated in a rounded tip. Frons punctured. Gula coarsely punctured, covered here and there with a few scattered bristles. Gula one-third of the width of the adjacent ocular lobe. Antennae cylindrical, extending well beyond the elytra. Scape globose for its entire length. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 2.37-0.37-1.00-1.05-1.16-1.21-1.47-1.53-1.90-2.21-12.41. 11th segment of antennae extremely long, exceeding the length of the antennomeres 2 to 10 combined. Segments 3 to 10 have elongated lobes in postero-external position. Lobes of antennomeres 3 and 4 do not reach the extremity of the elytra, those of the following antennomeres do. Antennae uniformly covered with thin short decumbent whitish setae. Underside of the antennae and flabellae are covered with thin bristly setae regularly arranged. Pronotum as long as wide. Anterior margin slightly sinuated, posterior margin long-emarginated in the middle. Sides nearly straight from the base to the $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length, then quickly narrowed forward. Ratio basal width to apical width = 1.4. Disc shiny, wrinkled-punctured, with a fine central glabrous longitudinal line ending before the base of the pronotum; next to this line, the yellow pilosity is reduced, short, thin and regular, allowing the basal colour to show through. Two small glabrous protuberances extend from the base on each side of the centre. Sides matt, wrinkled-punctured, with the same pilosity as the disc. Scutellum triangular, declivitous, covered with short decumbent gold pubescence. Elytra elongated, progressively narrowed backwards. Ratio humeral width to width before the apical curvature = 1.5. The apical sutural margins of the elytra are divergent and rejoin the external margin in a wide spine. Apex of elytra black, raised up, slightly concave. A small black macula, comma shaped, is present in the middle of each elytron. Basal third is dark brown, apical two-thirds are brown. Punctuation dense and deep at the base and gradually attenuated towards the apex. Two pseudo-carina are visible along the elytra. Pilosity on the whole surface of the elytra is regular, sparse and white. All setae are located in the centre of a punctation. Legs short. Femora clavate, flattened, longer than the straight tibiae. Metatibiae do not reach the apex of the elytra. Profemora are deep black. Ventral surface dark brown at the level of the thorax, abdomen brown. Prosternum coarsely punctured and elevated between contiguous and protruding coxae. Mesosternum densely and deeply punctured, with a deep V-shaped indentation at the rear. Metasternum with a distinct groove on the median suture. Last sternite narrow without visible



emargination.

Sexual dimorphism: Female same colour as the male, but of different size and shape. Length 35 mm, humeral width 9.4 mm. Body elongate with parallel elytra presenting a well-defined humeral widening for one fifth of their length. Head narrower than the pronotum. Vertex and frons possess a small glabrous area. Gula 1.4 times narrower than the adjacent ocular lobe. Antennae exceed the middle of the elytra, antennomeres 4 to 11 dorso-ventrally flattened. Relative dimensions of antennal segments are: 1.25-0.19-1.55-1.07-0.97-1.00-1.00-0.99-1.09-1.04-1.75. Antennomeres brown, slightly darker at the apex. Segments 3 to 10 are externally toothed at the apex. Pronotum slightly transverse with the sides rounded and the widest section behind the middle. Pronotum with a small anterior constriction, base wider than apex. Scutellum U-shaped. Elytra convex with a black external apical edge and rounded apex without spine. A black macula wider than that of the male is visible behind the middle of the elytra. Front legs not darkened like those of the male. Mesosternum shows a vaguely rectangular apical emargination. Last sternite practically straight.

Differential diagnosis: Very close to *Aprosictus dilatoscopus* sp. nov. but can be distinguished in male by a narrow gula, 11th segment of antennae longer than 2 to 10 combined, a raised elytral apex and an anterior tip of the metasternum passing under the posterior indentation of the mesosternum, whereas the tip is imbricated into the indentation in *A. dilatoscopus* sp. nov.

***Aprosictus sexpunctatus* sp. nov.** (Plate 50 figs 5-6)

Holotype ♂ ANIC: Australia, Queensland, Toowoomba, 27°33'36"S/151°57'0"E, 30.XII.1972, D.A. Lane coll. Paratypes 6 specimens: 1♀ (allotype) ANIC: Australia, New South Wales, 1,5 miles east of Freshwater River, Iluka district, 29°21'36"S/153°19'48"E, 17.I.1971, mercury vapor light, D. K. McAlpine & A. Hughes coll.; 1 ♂ ANIC: Australia, Queensland, Mt. Spec, 18°57'S/146°11'E, 13.I.1964, J. G. Brooks coll.; 1 ♂ ANIC: Australia, Queensland, Toowoomba, Prince Henry Heights, 27°33'S/151°59'E, alt. 620 m, 10.I.1983, I. F. B. Common coll.; 1 ♂ ANIC: Australia, New South Wales, north of Grafton, Fortis Creek State Forest, 29°29'S/152°55'E, 09.XII.1996, S. G. Watkins coll.; 1 ♂ ANIC: same data as holotype; 1 ♂ ANIC: same data as allotype.

Derivatio nominis: from Latin "sex" (six) and "puncta" (point), in relation to the pattern of the pronotal pilosity.

Description: Male. Length 19-22 mm, humeral width 5-5.8 mm. Head, pronotum and thorax red-brown to blackish. Legs, antennae and abdomen brown to dark brown. Elytra marbled yellow to black with brown, dark brown and red-brown colours. Head short, narrower than the pronotum. Eyes globular, coarsely faceted, completely covering the head except for the frons, the vertex and the gula. Gula deeply and densely punctured, relatively narrow (1.5 times narrower than the width of the adjacent ocular lobe). Frons coarsely punctured in its narrower part and smooth in its larger part. Vertex punctured. Antennal tubercles protruding, finely punctured, strongly emarginate, smooth on the summit ridge, close slopped separated by a thin groove. Eyes surrounded by short dense gold pilosity, excluding the posterior margin, this pilosity extends along the antennal tubercles but stops short of the summit ridge. Antennae of eleven cylindrical segments. Relative dimensions of antennomeres are: 1.64-0.21-1.00-0.86-0.93-0.93-0.93-0.96-1.14-1.79-5.43. Eleventh segment of antennae as long as antennomeres 3 to 8 combined. It possesses a small notch visible near its extremity. Scape strongly clavate, extended to the anterior margin of the pronotum. Segments 3 to 10 show a long flabellum in postero-external position. The flabellum of segment 3 extends as far as the top of the segment 10, the other lobes reach a point between the extremity of the antennomeres 10 and 11. Scape sparsely and lightly punctured with tiny setae in the middle of each punctation, some long erect bristles are visible on the scape. Antennae covered with thin antenna coloured setae and erect dense bristles uniformly distributed only on the lower face (including the lobes). Antennae extend to or exceed the apex of the elytra. Pronotum slightly longer than wide. Sides curved, widest beyond the middle. Anterior margin straight with a slight constriction. Posterior margin lightly sinuated. Disc wrinkled-punctured. Sides very coarsely punctured and darker than the disc. Pronotum sparsely covered with very thin short gold setae and long white scattered bristles found mainly on the sides. Six tuft of gold setae vaguely arranged in circle around the disc characterize this species. Scutellum with rounded top, covered with short decumbent gold setae. Elytra shiny, convex, elongated (length/humeral width = 2.5 to 2.6), gradually narrowing from humeri to apex. A slight depression straddling the elytral suture is visible behind the scutellum. The deep and dense punctation gradually decreases from front to back. Each puncture houses a short thin seta. Pilosity



denser on the apical quarter of the elytra but may be very attenuated in some specimens. Pattern visible on elytra is a black forward facing chevron rear of the middle of each elytron, a red-brown to black humeral quarter lighter in tone on the disc and depression, an oblique brownish mark in the apical quarter starting from the centre of each elytron and extending rearwards onto the suture. The colouration is darker in the region of denser pilosity. Apex of elytra rectilinear or slightly concave with a strong spine on each side. The internal one being a continuation of the elytral suture. Legs with femora longer than tibiae. Femora flattened, clavate, with the inner face darkened. Tibiae straight. Metafemora do not extend as far as the apex of the elytra. Pilosity long, fine, sparse, decumbent, white on the femora; white and erect on the top of the tibiae; dense and yellow below. Ventral face shiny, dark brown. Prosternum slightly raised between the coxae, punctured and sparsely covered with thin short setae. Procoxae prominent with very narrow process. Mesosternum declivitous, punctured, strongly emarginate at the apex process. Metasternum finely punctured and sparsely covered with a thin white tomentum. Abdomen covered with thin white setae, more numerous on the sides than in the centre. Last visible sternite almost straight with a short slight emargination in the middle.

Sexual dimorphism: Female body length 21.5 mm, humeral width 5.4 mm. Same colour as the male. Antennae reach the apex of the elytra without lateral lobes. Relative dimensions of antennomeres are: 0.93-0.13-1.00-0.82-0.92-0.89-0.85-0.86-0.97-1.06-1.39. Segments 3 to 10 toothed externally at the apex. Pronotum as long as wide with sides regularly rounded and widest in the middle. Elytra parallel, elongated, with the ratio of length to humeral width 2.7. Last visible sternite regularly rounded without emargination.

Differential diagnosis: *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov. is close to *A. intricatus* Blackburn, 1889. They both have a similar elytral pattern and two clearly visible spines at their apex. However, *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov. has a pronotum with a very reduced gold pilosity except for six typical setae tufts, whereas *A. intricatus* Blackburn has a well-defined white pilosity. The flabellae of *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov. extend to different points on the antennae, whereas those of *A. intricatus* extend to the same point except for the flabellum of antennomere 3.

Note: Ślipiński & Escalona (2016) confuse this new species (page 351, fig. 42A) and *A. intricatus* (page 534, fig. 224H), clearly because the obvious shared characteristics, such as the shape of the

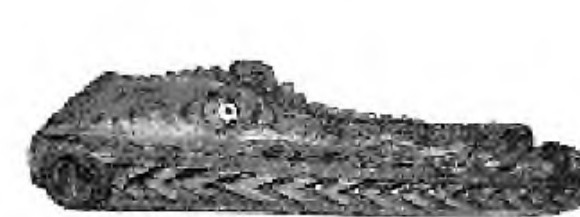
antennae, can overshadow other more discreet anatomical details. The description of *A. intricatus* by Blackburn (1889), which discusses the pilosity of the pronotum, leaves no room for doubt as to which species was intended, but the fact that to date only a single species had been described from Australia left considerable scope for error.

***Aprosictus ternatensis* sp. nov.** (Plate 50 fig. 7)

Holotype ♂ MNHN: Indonesia, North Maluku, with 2 labels: "Molucc. Ternate" and "Ex-Musæo VAN LANSBERGE" in coll. James Thomson.

Derivatio nominis: Toponymic. Named in relation to the place of its capture, Ternate Island in North Maluku Province.

Description: Male. Length = 28.7 mm, humeral width = 7.4 mm. Body elongate. Head, scapes, pronotum and legs dark brown. Elytra and antennae brown. Head short, round, a little narrower than the pronotum. Eyes coarsely faceted, encompassing the majority of the head. The eyes are surrounded above by a wide stripe of yellow gold setae abruptly changing to fine setae below. This pilosity also covers the majority of the antennal tubercles except for the summit ridge. Vertex only punctured near the neck, otherwise being a practically smooth surface with only two or three setae. Antennal tubercles protruding, contiguous and very emarginate. The bottom of the interantennal groove is not visible beneath the dense pilosity. Frons punctured, totally covered with thin sparse regular yellow pilosity. Gula punctured with a seta in the hollow of each punctation; pilosity here is very sparse. Gula moderately wide (ratio width of the gula to width of the adjacent ocular lobe = 0.56). Antennae fine, extending beyond the apex of the elytra. Scape short, globular over its entire length, often blackened at the apex, very finely punctured and regularly covered with a fine sparse pilosity. Relative dimensions of the antennomeres are: 2.38-0.36-1.00-0.97-1.08-1.11-1.19-1.33-1.55-1.72-15.71. Pedicel small, particular in that it is directly nested in the scape without visible peduncle. Antennae regularly covered with a fine short decumbent pilosity. Antennomeres 3 to 10 have a fine long feathery lobe in postero-external position. Flabellum 3 extends beyond the middle of the segment 11, flabellum 4 extends $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the length of the eleventh segment, the other flabellae extend just beyond the extremity of the antennae. Lower surface of the antennae and flabellae are covered with fine erect regularly arranged bristles. Pronotum slightly transverse. Front margin straight,



posterior margin with a long shallow emargination. Sides of pronotum widest at the middle, slightly concave before the middle, straight and becoming thinner thereafter. Ratio width of base to width of apex before constriction = 1.3. Pronotum shiny, wrinkled on the top; the wrinkles begin in the median axis, go forward slantwise from each side of this axis, giving the appearance of nested chevrons directed towards the rear. Pronotum with three glabrous smooth areas: a thin median line which stops short of the two margins and two small protuberances from each side of the middle of the base. The rest of the pronotum is covered by regular dense decumbent yellow-gold pilosity. Scutellum declivitous with rounded tip, covered with short dense yellow gold pilosity. Elytra progressively narrowed to the apex which ends in a spike or small spine (the only specimen studied has a spike differentiated into a spine on the left elytron whereas the right elytron did not). The lateral margin at the level of the apical curvature is black and slightly raised, forming a concavity at the apex. Ratio width of the base to width before the apical curvature of the elytra is 1.7. A small oblique black line is situated in the middle of each elytron but stops short of the edges. The front of the elytra is densely and regularly punctured, frequency decreases gradually towards the apex. The pilosity is regular, short, recumbent and sparse. Legs with femora blackened at the apex, clavate, laterally flattened. Tibiae straight. Ventral surface densely covered with a yellowish white tomentum which is strongly marked on the metacoxae. Prosternum punctured, raised between the coxae with a strong anterior bulge. Mesosternum punctured and strongly emarginated U-shaped at the rear. Metasternum has an abrupt recess at the level of its emargination. Abdomen with a narrow fifth visible sternite obviously emarginate.

Sexual dimorphism: Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis: *Aprosictus ternatensis* sp. nov. is closely related to *A. sangirensis* sp. nov. and can be distinguished from it by the ratio of the length of the 11th segment of the antennae to the length of antennomeres 7 to 10 combined equal to 2.71 (this ratio is 1.75 for *A. sangirensis* sp. nov.); by the less raised and non-divergent elytral extremity so that the apical spike is in the axis of the suture; by the emarginated fifth visible sternite.

Key to males of *Aprosictus* Pascoe, 1866

- 1 Size longer than 18 mm 2
 - Size less than or equal to 18 mm (Australia)
..... *A. exiguus* sp. nov.
- 2 Each elytron with only one sutural spine, sometimes tiny 3
 - Each elytron with two apical spines (Australia) 11
- 3 Spine clearly visible despite pilosity 4
 - Spine not clearly visible under the pilosity 5
- 4 Scutellum covered with yellow and whitish setae 6
 - Scutellum only covered with yellow gold setae 7
- 5 Middle of each elytron with a black spot 8
 - Middle of each elytron without black spot (New-Guinea) *A. fuscus* sp. nov.
- 6 Ratio: humeral width to apical width before the elytral curvature upper than 1,5 (Lombok)
..... *A. lombokensis* sp. nov.
 - Ratio: humeral width to apical width before the elytral curvature lower than 1,5 (West Papua)
..... *A. armellae* sp. nov.
- 7 11th antennomere as long as segments 3 to 9 combined (Sumatra) *A. acutipennis* sp. nov.
 - 11th antennomere longer than segments 3 to 9 combined 10
- 8 Pedicel straight (Sulawesi) 9
 - Pedicel strongly angulated (Sumatra)
..... *A. pedicellus* sp. nov.
- 9 Pilosity of the pronotum yellow gold; extremity of the mesothoracic process feebly emarginate
..... *A. glabrofasciatus* sp. nov.
 - Pilosity of the pronotum beige; extremity of the mesothoracic process strongly emarginate
..... *A. paloloensis* sp. nov.
- 10 Antennomere 11 shorter than 2 to 10 combined (Sulawesi) 12
 - Antennomere 11 longer than 2 to 10 combined ... 13
- 11 Pronotum with 6 spots of yellow gold pilosity
..... *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov.
 - Pronotum with sparse white regular pilosity
..... *A. intricatus*
- 12 Pronotum with very short, very sparse, gold pilosity .
..... *A. dilatoscapus* sp. nov.
 - Pronotum with a short, dense, yellow pilosity
..... *A. duivenbodei*
- 13 Segment 11 longer than twice 7 to 10 combined (Ternate) *A. ternatensis* sp. nov.
 - Segment 11 shorter than twice 7 to 10 combined (Sangir) *A. sangirensis* sp. nov.

Conclusions

Very few *Aprosictus* have been collected up until now, and many species are described from just one or two specimens discovered in recent years: *A. acutipennis* sp. nov., *A. armellae* sp. nov., *A. glabrofasciatus* sp. nov., *A. lombokensis* sp.



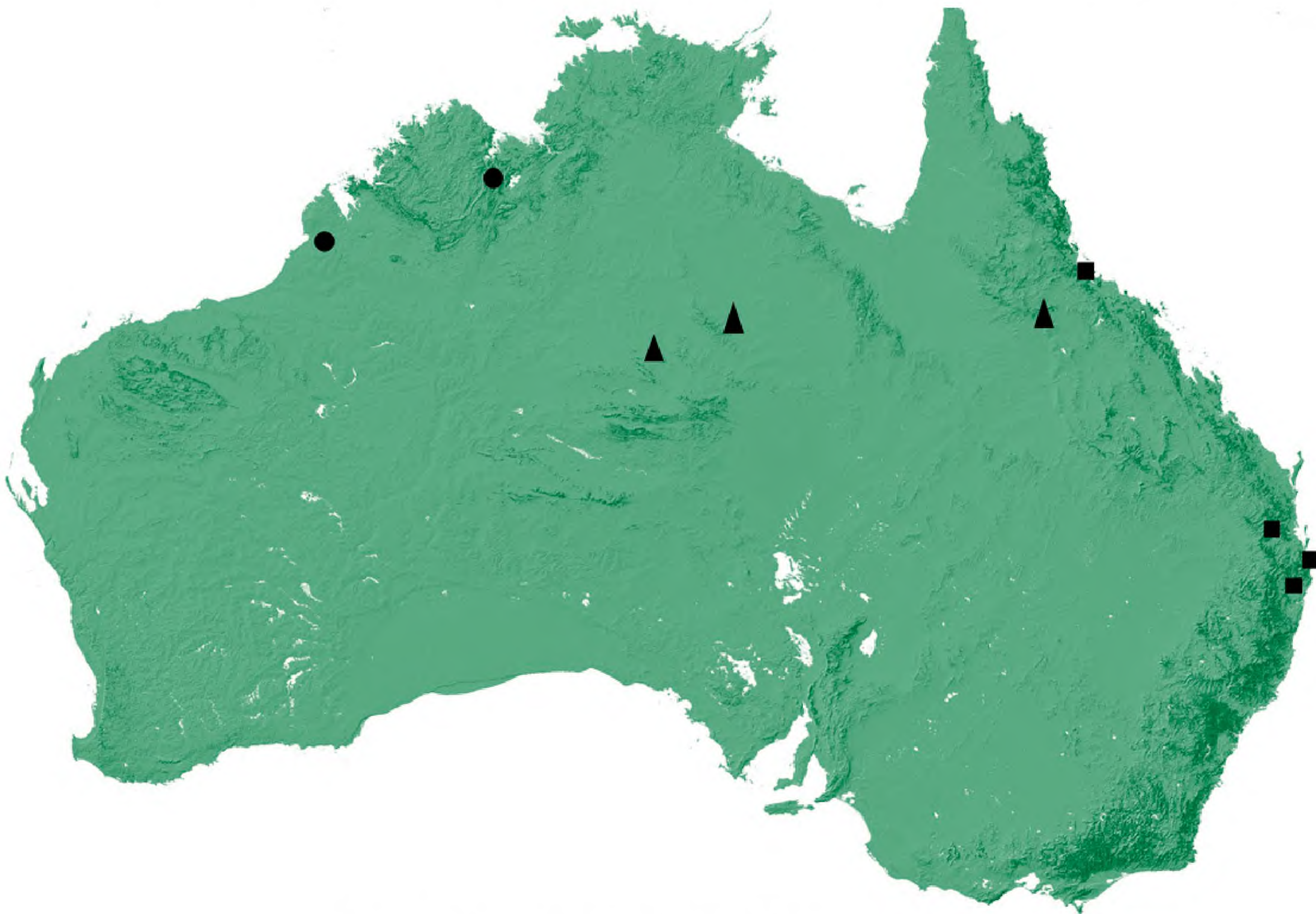
nov., *A. paloloensis* sp. nov., *A. pedicellus* sp. nov., *A. sangirensis* sp. nov. and *A. ternatensis* sp. nov. This situation suggests that the genus *Aprosictus* is a recent group, the real distribution of which is still unknown. It is probable that strong endemism exists, as shown by the presence of distinct species like *A. lombokensis* sp. nov., *A. sangirensis* sp. nov. and *A. ternatensis* sp. nov. on small isolated territories. This also applies to the lesser known genus *Duplipectus* gen. nov. This implies that further discoveries on other Indonesian islands may lead to possible rearrangements within this group

of insects. For example, species like *A. armellae* sp. nov. and *A. lombokensis* sp. nov., although very distant geographically, are strongly similar, in this case showing strong pilosity and a slimmer form; *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov., *A. intricatus* Blackburn and *A. exiguus* sp. nov. seemingly evolved in Australia, since all three possess very deeply punctured and bidentate elytra with fairly comparable blotches and flabellae without erect setae on the top; *A. dilatoscapus*, *A. duivenbodei*, *A. sangirensis*, *A. acutipennis* and *A. ternatensis* are all very close in colouration and shape, with black apex and



Map 2. Distribution of Oriental and Papuan *Aprosictus*.

Legends: horizontal line – *A. acutipennis* sp. nov., right-directed triangle – *A. armellae* sp. nov., rhomboids – *A. dilatoscapus* sp. nov., squares – *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866), circles – *A. fuscus* sp. nov., vertical line – *A. glabro-fasciatus* sp. nov., reversed triangle – *A. lombokensis* sp. nov., two vertical lines – *A. paloloensis* sp. nov., triangle – *A. pedicellus* sp. nov., horizontal arrow – *A. sangirensis* sp. nov., oblique arrow – *A. ternatensis* sp. nov.



Map 3. Distribution of Australian *Aprosictus*.

Legends: circles – *A. exiguus* sp. nov., triangles – *A. intricatus* Blackburn, 1889, squares – *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov.



toothed elytra; and finally *A. pedicellus* sp. nov., *A. paloloensis* sp. nov., *A. glabrofasciatus* sp. nov. and *A. fuscus* sp. nov. form a last subgroup with elytra lacking visible teeth.

The description of the females, once greater numbers are discovered and available for study would make it possible to recognise affinities between species. Noteworthy differences between females of *A. sangirensis* sp. nov., *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866) and *Aprosictus* sp.⁶ on the one hand and the female of *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov. on the other hand can be seen. *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov. differs from other females of the genus by much longer antennae that reach the extremity of the elytra and by an elytral apex provided with two spines as in the male.

Isolation and independent evolution of Australian species will certainly be clarified in the coming years, possibly including their separation into a distinct subgenus to take account of their particular anatomical features.

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6 Unlabelled female seen in the Thomson's collection (MNHN) measuring 35 mm long and 9 mm wide and which could not be related to any described species. It is probably new but its origin is unknown (Plate 50 fig. 8).

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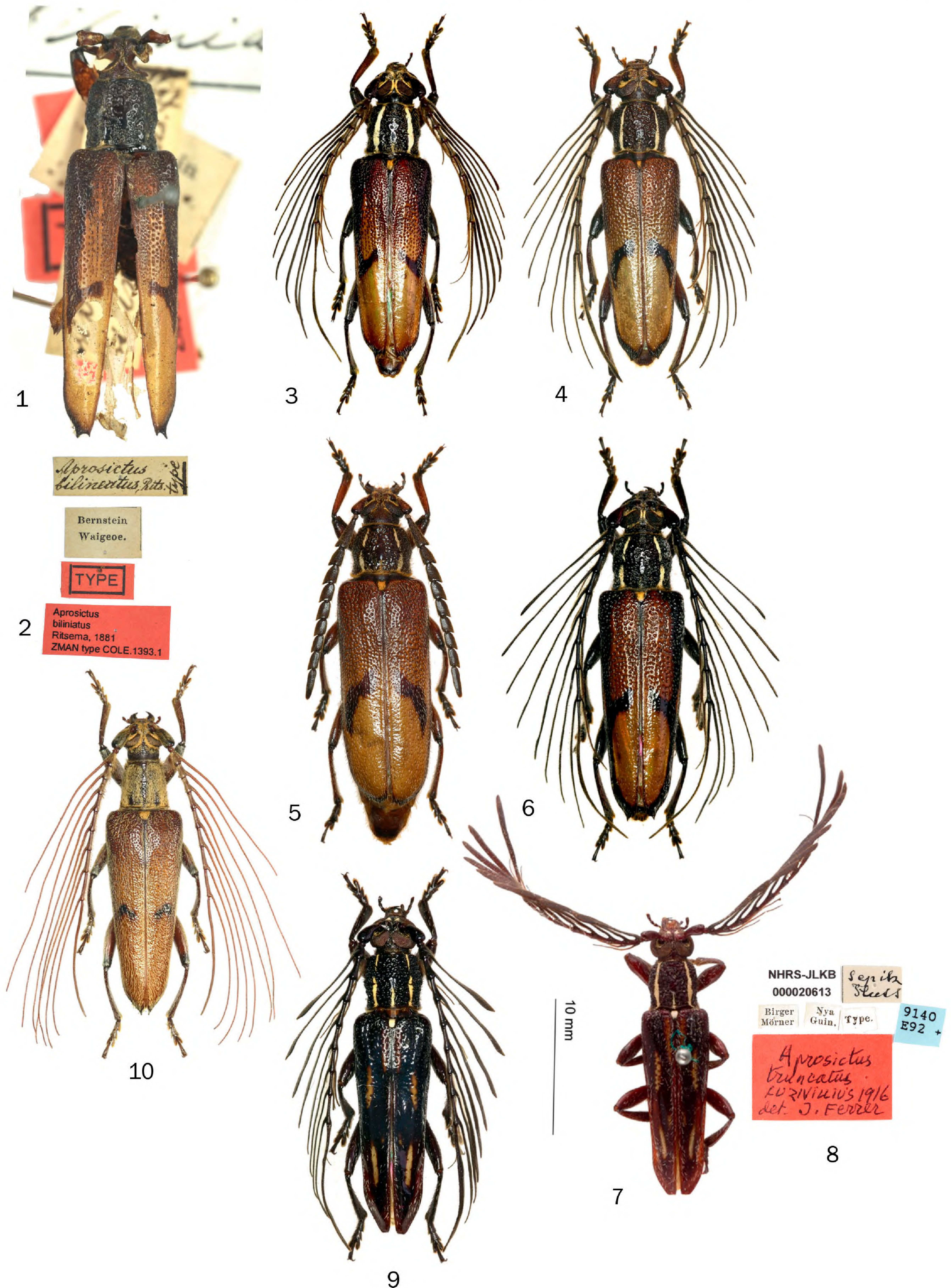


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Plate 48

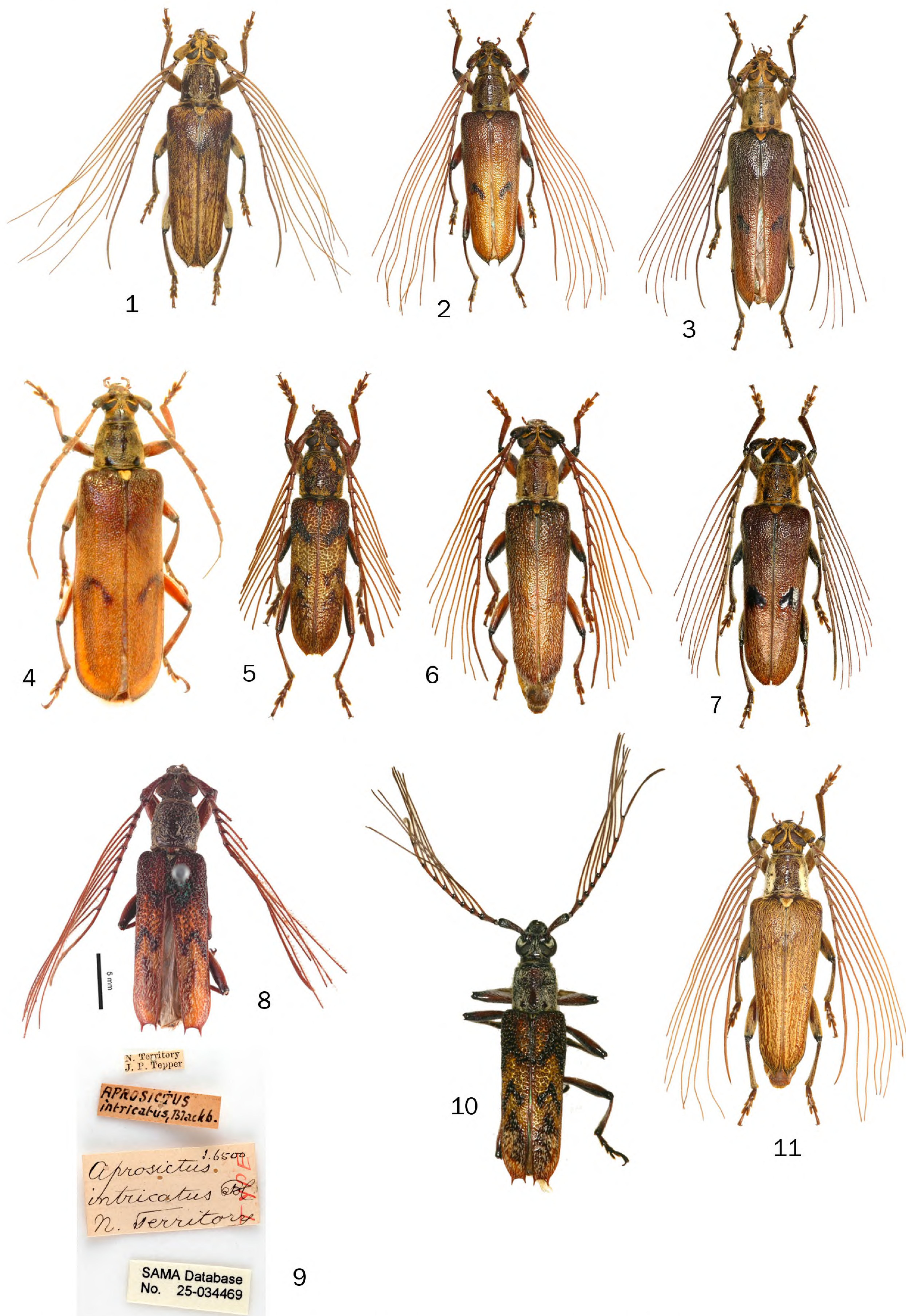
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Figures 1-10. Strongylurini species, habitus in dorsal view and original labels. 1-3 – *Duplipectus bilineatus* (Ritsema, 1881): 1 – Holotype ♂; 2 – Holotype labels; 3 – ♂ from Halmahera Island; 4-5 – *D. buruensis* sp. nov.: 4 – Holotype ♂; 5 – Allotype (paratype) ♀; 6 – *D. degroofi* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7-9 – *D. truncatus* (Aurivillius, 1916): 7 – Holotype ♂; 8 – Holotype labels; 9 – ♂ from West Papua; 10 – *Aprosictus acutipennis* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

Plate 49

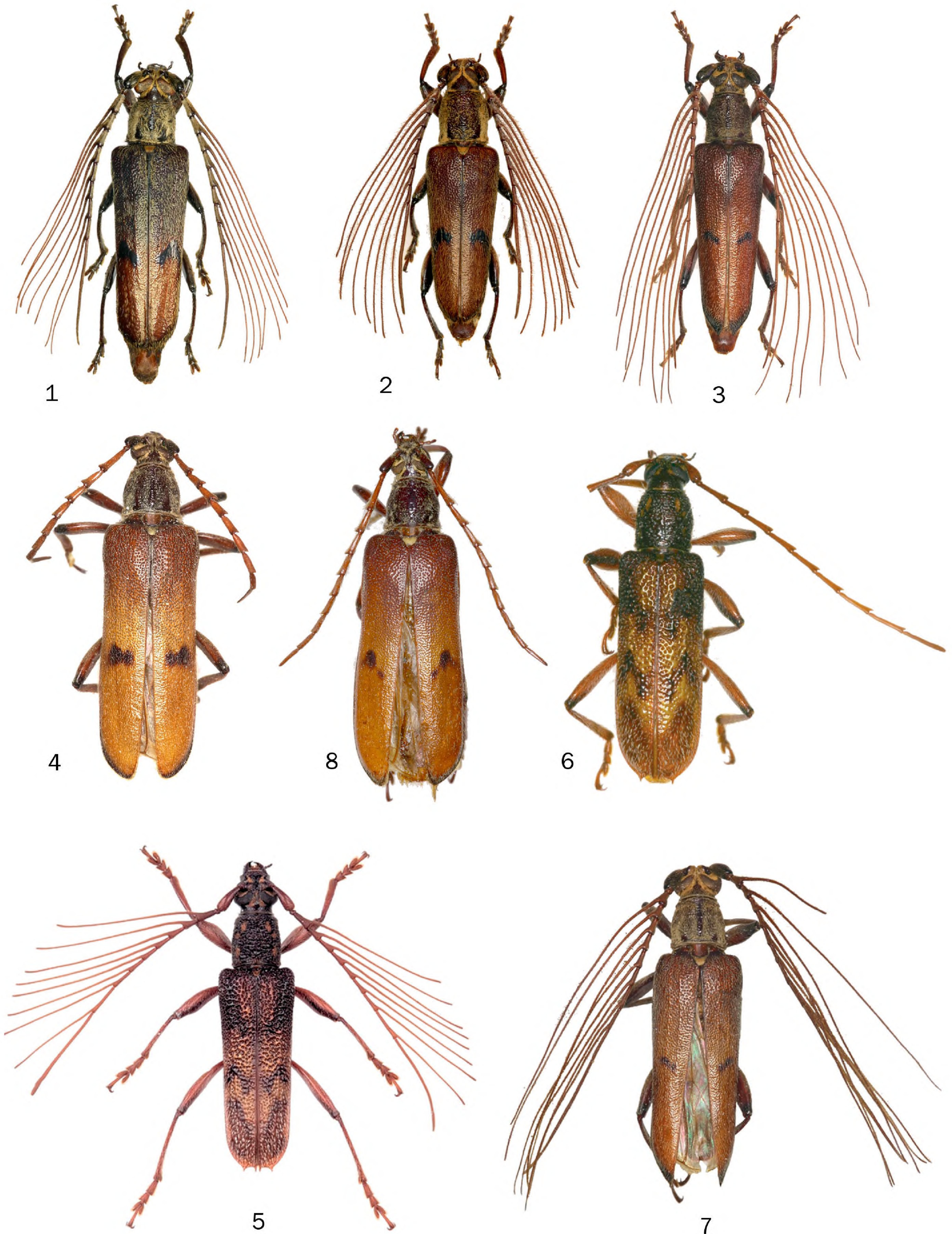
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Figures 1-11. Strongylurini species, habitus in dorsal view and original labels. 1 – *Aprosictus armellae* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2 – *A. dilatoscapus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 3-4 – *A. duivenbodei* (Kaup, 1866): 3 – ♂ from Sulawesi Island; 4 – ♀ from Sulawesi Island; 5 – *A. exiguus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 6 – *A. fuscus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 7 – *A. glabrofasciatus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8-10 – *A. intricatus* Blackburn, 1889: 8 – Holotype ♂; 9 – Holotype labels; 10 – ♂ from Queensland, Australia; 11 – *A. lombokensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂.

Plate 50

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Figures 1-8. Strongylurini species, habitus, dorsal view. 1 – *Aprosictus paloloensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 2 – *A. pedicellus* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 3-4 – *A. sangirensis* sp. nov.: 3 – Holotype ♂; 4 – Paratype ♀; 5-6 – *A. sexpunctatus* sp. nov.: 5 – Holotype ♂; 6 – Allotype (paratype) ♀; 7 – *A. ternatensis* sp. nov., holotype ♂; 8 – *A. sp.*, unlabelled ♀ specimen from MNHN.